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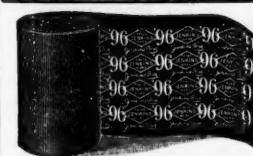
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10-2-11

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Office No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

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RIGHT JUDGMENT ON THE CAUSE OF WAR.

In expressing his views as to the best way to educate the masses of the people against war the Rev. Bradley Gilman, writing in the Advocate of Peace, is, in the most important part of his argument, entirely in agreement with the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. To show the necessity of creating a public opinion that will make arbitration treaties effective, and that will prevent them from being overridden by bursts of popular anger, Mr. Gilman says: "A treaty or an understanding between Washington and London or Berlin, untested by the popular will, under the clamor of demagogues and the goading of yellow journals, is no better than Don Quixote's visor of pasteboard. Here, then, is the crux of the whole problem and project of world arbitration of law instead of war; if Demos can be educated to stand firmly for it, even when rivalry and bitterness are aroused, then, and then only, will armor plate sell as junk and the war office be offered for rental."

This has for years been our contention, that wars are created, not by designing officials and not by officers of the Army and Navy, but by popular clamor and demand. What will our peace friends say to this declaration of Mr. Gilman that it is not manufacturers of ammunition and armor plate, nor is it officers of the Services, but it is our old friend Vox Populi that is responsible for war? Mr. Gilman ought assuredly to be barred from the councils of the elect who have been seeking to show that the reason we have war is that there is profit in it for the soldier and the manufacturer of war material. The sooner Mr. Carnegie and others come to the sound conclusions of Mr. Gilman, and change their tactics of attacking the Army and Navy as emissaries of the Evil One, and devote their energies to the education of the masses, the sooner will they bring about the results they seek. Nowhere does Mr. Gilman suggest that the best way to educate the public is to print misleading data about the comparative cost of a battleship and a schoolhouse, or the cost of an army and a canal, or to grow hysterical about "the young manhood of the country being destroyed by military training."

Much as we value the sanity of Mr. Gilman's plan of education, we would offer him a suggestion. He advocates historical lectures, accompanied with pictures representing the "horrors of war." Here he falls far short of a large public duty. To be perfectly fair he should recommend also lectures and pictures to show the horrors of the slaughters of peace—the thousands burned to death in the firetraps of large cities, the thousands killed in mines, the hosts killed and injured by railroads; for these killings are with us every day; they number their victims by the score where one is sacrificed in war; they are the grisly concomitants of our much vaunted civilization, while the "horrors of war" occur only at long intervals. However, Mr. Gilman has done a real service to the cause of peace by placing the responsibility for war where it belongs—on the shoulders of the people in general.

Much of the success of the Russian cavalry riders at the recent international horse show in London may be ascribable to a special kind of knee support given by the peculiar saddle they used. Major Frederick S. Foltz, 15th U.S. Cav., in charge of the team of American Army officers who took part in that tournament, describes this saddle in his official report on the show. The Russians claimed they had copied the saddle from the Italians. The panels of the saddle are very thin and allow the rider to get his knees and legs into the horse's side, but in front of the knee and above it the panel is thrown suddenly outward by a padding six inches thick between the front of the panel and the horse's shoulders. By long use the leg of the rider forms a depression in the panel, in which the knee moves as in a ball and socket

joint, giving a perfectly fixed point of support and enabling the rider to keep his seat clear of the saddle and preserve his balance with more security, perhaps, than in the ordinary saddle. Although not convinced that the advantage of this saddle is important, Major Foltz had it copied by a London saddler and brought a sample over for a thorough trial. In spite of the indifferent showing made by our officers at the horse show Major Foltz does not believe the immediate future is hopeless. He says that "with a year to correct faults in training there is no reason why some of the same horses used this time should not be probable winners in another contest. It may be found that some of them cannot be trained to jump at a slower speed, but if they are all put through a thorough course of charger schooling and brought under perfect control, it will be only an exceptional one that will not respond with improvement in his jumping record. Our riders, at the same time being relieved of the preoccupation as to the absolute mastery of their mounts, will be free to study the more delicate manipulations of the reins and the more perfect balance of the seat at the jumps." Major Foltz found that the style of the winning riders was virtually that of the Saumur School. Our horses, on the whole, behaved excellently, and at no time gave any excuse for ridicule. The riding of our officers also was admittedly excellent without exception; there was not a single instance in which even a stirrup was lost or the seat in any way deranged. An instructive extract from this official report is found in the September Cavalry Journal.

These coming tests with the Russian saddle make especially interesting the prospective change from the McClellan saddle, which has held its place in our Cavalry equipment for a half century, and very timely is the history of this saddle by Capt. Edward Davis, 13th U.S. Cav., which appears in the current Cavalry Journal and in which acknowledgment is given to Brig. Gen. Alfred Mordecai, U.S.A., retired, for data furnished. The name of the saddle came from Capt. George B. McClellan, 1st Cav., later to achieve such distinction in the Civil War as the winner of the battle of Antietam. There was much saddle discussion about 1855 and Captain McClellan who had just returned from a tour of Europe, where he had observed the operations in the Crimea and had made an extensive study of the armies of Europe, submitted a model. On the board selected to choose a new type of saddle were Col. Robert E. Lee, 2d U.S. Cav., and Col. J. E. Johnston, 1st U.S. Cav., both to win fame in the Civil War as Confederate generals. After reports of marches of a thousand and two thousand miles the board in January, 1855, recommended the McClellan saddle. Though it has often been referred to as "Crimean," "Russian," "European," etc., General McClellan always claimed it as his own invention. Under date of Dec. 25, 1856, he wrote: "I cannot pretend to say that this equipment is by any means perfect, but I feel safe in asserting that it is an important step in the right direction; that it is not a copy of any European model and that it is superior to any equipment I saw in Europe." One of the determining factors in bringing about a change now in the matter of a cavalry saddle will doubtless be the growth in favor of the rising seat to a trot as a saving on man and beast. In reply to a circular from the Secretary of the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley, the student officers of the school unanimously approved the rising seat and urged the adoption of a saddle suitable to rising, which the McClellan is not. There are riders opposed to rising to the trot, but so far they have not made themselves heard in so effective a way as the other side. Capt. W. G. Short, U.S. Cav., assistant commandant Mounted Service School, was recently in consultation with the president of the Cavalry Equipment Board. He was greatly pleased with the Board's model of a saddle and with the equipment in general. He was able to place before the Board a number of valuable suggestions.

The War Department will begin to issue the new uniform and equipment as soon as the supply of any size or article of the old is exhausted. No more old uniform or equipment will be purchased by the Quartermaster's Department, nor will any new equipment be issued until all of the old has been used. As the result it will be years before all of the old uniform or equipment disappears from the Service. It may be a common sight to see a soldier wearing a khaki coat and olive-drab trousers. The same will be true of hats and shoes. In the same regiment, or even the same company, there will frequently appear both the old and the new style of campaign hat. In former years, when the War Department got ready to issue new uniform or equipment, all of the old styles were discarded and the supply on hand was sold at auction. By this system the War Department has not been able to secure anything like cost price for old uniforms. This has been a source of great expense in changing equipment and uniform, and greatly increased the cost of maintaining the Army. In this change the War Department has decided to sacrifice appearance in the interest of economy.

Japan is expending millions on the scheme to broaden the gauge of the national railroads to the standard gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches. The project, on which work was begun in 1906, is to extend over a number of years. The revised estimates of the committees in charge of the scheme limit the time to twelve years from the year 1912, which may possibly be reduced to eight or ten years, as circumstances warrant. The annual allotments increase progressively from \$2,241,000 for 1912 to \$13,145,208 in 1923, and for the twelve years reach a

total of \$113,492,208. On work already done from 1906 to 1910 the total expended on Japan's national railroads for construction and repair is estimated at \$82,472,581.

Lieut. R. A. Campbell, Royal Engineers, a member of the air battalion, British army, believes that aeroplane reconnaissance will be effected in conjunction with cavalry, in this sense, that until it is found practicable to transmit information from an aeroplane by means of wireless the machines will have to return to some definite point, either to land there or to drop a message for the cavalry to pick up. But it is through wireless, in his opinion, that the full value of the aeroplane will be developed. For work with cavalry, it will be on the cavalry brigade headquarters with its wireless station that the aeroplane will find its natural base. Since the aeroplane will, to some extent, relieve the cavalry of their role of reconnaissance, "it is possible that cavalry movements will become more definitely tactical, as less extended formations can be adopted and maneuver units can be directed as a whole against bodies of the enemy already located by aeroplane information. The aeroplane will determine the enemy's distribution in plan while the cavalry will complete this information by obtaining his tactical elevation. As machines alighting at cavalry headquarters, and also those waiting orders there, may render its position very conspicuous, especially to the enemy's aerial scouts, it may be necessary to choose a base for aeroplanes at some distance, yet in telephonic communication with the brigadier. Previous training in aerial observation is essential if cavalry officers are taken up as observers in aeroplanes. As a help in estimating distances they could have glasses with graticules adjustable for height.

It might have been thought that the development of the aeroplane would tend to relegate into permanent eclipse old types of balloons, at least so ancient a style as the hot-air bag, the kind with which the Montgolfier brothers made their famous ascension in France in 1783; and one is naturally surprised to see in this day of the fast flying biplanes and monoplanes a revival of interest in the type with which Montgolfier astonished the world. But, paradoxical as it may seem, the aeroplane has caused attention to revert to the use of hot air for ascensional purposes because of the handiness of the flying machine as compared with the bulkiness of the gas balloon and the extensive and costly accessories and paraphernalia necessary to the successful operation of the dirigible. Another important consideration brought to the fore by the success of the heavier-than-air machine in covering half a thousand miles without a descent is the tendency of the contents of a gas balloon to lose their buoyancy or to explode. The possibilities of flying in a balloon that could be self-supporting, that is, whose buoyant contents could be indefinitely maintained, made some French students of aeronautics realize that if balloons were to compete with aeroplanes a constant buoyancy must be supplied. The idea was hit upon of using a battery of burners at the mouth of the balloon to heat air through the consumption of kerosene. With these burners, it has been calculated, the temperature of the air in the bag can be kept constant or can be changed at will by decreasing the heat of the burners. As great heat can be developed from a small quantity of the liquid fuel the problem of sustaining the bag in the air an indefinite period seems to be solved so satisfactorily in theory that a society has been formed in France, called "La Montgolfière," to popularize the hot-air balloon and study its capacities for development. In the operation of the kerosene-heated balloon the tubes of the burners are immersed in the flame, so that the kerosene is completely volatilized. When the pressure is taken off the kerosene in the burner flows back into the reservoir and the flame is extinguished. Twenty burners are used to keep the air heated. As the cost of inflation of gas balloons is very great, the advocates of the hot-air type consider that element of expense virtually eliminated for them at the beginning. No flights indicating the superiority of the kerosene balloon over the gas bag have yet taken place.

The proposed naval parade of the nations from the Atlantic to the Pacific, via the Panama Canal, at its opening in 1915, is likely to be participated in by the new Australian fleet, now in the builders' hands in England. In the opinion of the United Service Gazette this new waterway will be used freely by British merchant ships and warships, and if it is to be neutral in time of war it will make it much easier for the colonial fleets to join hands with the mother fleet, as well as facilitate reinforcements being sent to many parts of the empire, which will then be much less remote in point of access from British shores than at present. The Pacific will, in fact, be brought within reasonable touch with the home fleets, continues the Gazette, "and Australians may well feel a greater security after the new waterway is opened. The difficulties in the making of this canal have been stupendous; but the tenacity of the American statesmen and engineers has surmounted all obstacles, and the end is now plainly in sight. They are to be congratulated on the way their modern De Lesseps, Colonel Goethals, has stuck to his task and placed the accomplishment of such a creditable performance beyond all reasonable doubt. In the old days a commission on the Pacific Station often meant four, five or even six years in duration for British warships, owing to its remoteness. In three years' time the Panama Canal will be finished, and the Pacific will be accessible in little more than a fortnight from England."

It appears that Commander Gambier, of the British navy, was correct in his recollection of a murder on the Confederate steamer *Sumter*, the fact that this occurred six months after the vessel had ceased to be a Confederate cruiser and Semmes had relinquished command of her explaining why the incident was not mentioned in Semmes' memoirs. April 13, 1862, Semmes reported from the "Bay of Gibraltar" that he had discharged all of his crew except ten men, and placed the vessel in charge of Midshipman R. F. Armstrong, assisted by Acting Master's Mate J. T. Hester. Six months later, Oct. 17, 1862, Horatio J. Sprague, the U.S. Consul at Gibraltar, reported that between seven and eight o'clock on the evening of April 15 Hester, the master's mate, deliberately shot Midshipman Andrews with a revolver while the latter was lying in his berth. He expired almost immediately, three shots having been fired into his body. Hester was arrested, and endeavored to justify his act on the ground, as stated by his counsel, that "Midshipman Andrews had expressed his determination to take the vessel out of Gibraltar and give her up at Algeciras to the U.S.S. Supply, then in the latter port, and had threatened to shoot anyone who opposed his purpose. Mr. Hester, not being (as he says) able to rely on the crew, adopted this fatal course, and believes that he has done only his duty." An officer sent to investigate reported that there was nothing in this preposterous claim, the fact being that Hester had been detected by Andrews in pilfering the public property of the ship. It serves, however, to explain the approval the murderer received perhaps among Southerners, though not, as reported by Commander Gambier, among people of the United States. The murderer left the *Sumter* in the hands of the crew, who must have been the "officers" Commander Gambier found drinking whiskey in the wardroom. As there were only ten of the crew in all, and no officers, Commander Gambier could not have seen "twenty or thirty men standing about with cutlasses and rifles," besides "several officers drinking whiskey and smoking." He appears to have been right as to the chief fact, but his details were wholly irreconcilable with conditions on board a man-of-war. The facts will be found correctly stated in Vol. I, Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion, pages 509, 683, 688, 690.

The New York Tribune publishes an illustrated article on the 16-inch rifle by William L. Altdorfer, in which are repeated the statistics concerning the gun published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL some years ago shortly after the gun was built at the Watervliet Arsenal under the direction of J. P. Farley, O.D., now brigadier general on the retired list of the Army. A firing table prepared by Major Ingalls, U.S.A., shows that a range of 20,978 miles is obtainable with a velocity of 2,300 feet a second, with the necessary angle of elevation of the piece. The trajectory or curve of the shell while going through the air shows that in reaching this distance, the shell would reach the great height of more than 30,000 feet, sufficient to carry it over Mount Blanc with Pike's Peak mounted on top of it and leave a margin of 590 feet. This would carry the projectile a distance of 20,978 miles. Of course, these are theoretical calculations of that master of ballistics, Major Ingalls. There is no probability that the gun would ever be fired at the elevation required to produce such results. It would require an elevation of forty-five degrees and the elevation thus far has been four degrees. The measured range of the 9.45-inch gun fired at the Meppen range in April, 1892, was 22,120 yards, the summit of its trajectory 21,456 feet, and the time of flight 70.2 seconds. This would have carried the Krupp 9.45-inch projectile over Mount Blanc with 8,957 feet to spare. The total length of the 16-inch gun is fifty feet. The length of the main bore is thirty-seven feet four and one-half inches, and the powder chamber will hold 29,385 cubic inches. The gun's weight is 284,500 pounds, or about 142 tons. The Endicott Board recommended that eighteen 16-inch guns be provided for the protection of New York Harbor, ten for San Francisco, eight for Boston and four for Hampton Roads. They also recommended that these guns be mounted in pairs in revolving turrets, each including guns, carriages, turrets and accessories, costing \$1,250,000.

The Journal of the Royal Medical Corps does not appear to think that sufficient attention was given to the report of the Yellow Fever Commission headed by Major Walter Reed. In commenting on the report the Royal Journal says that "the most astonishing thing is that the book is published on cheap blue paper," and refers to the officer as "the greatest benefactor of tropical America and one of the greatest heroes that America has ever produced. Apart from its use as a record of the brave band, the volume serves as an excellent model of how such researches as those of Reed, Carroll, Lazear and Agramonte should be conducted." The great military medical journal also devotes considerable space to a synopsis of the investigation of the effect of rice diet conducted by Major Weston P. Chamberlain, M.C., Capt. Horace D. Bloomberg, M.C., and Capt. Edwin D. Kilbourne, M.C.

Hitherto the units of the German army have been permanently stationed in different garrisons, and periodical changes of station have been unknown. The ill-effects of the German system were set forth some years ago by Lieutenant Bilse, in a widely-read book called "In a Small Garrison," which described the intellectual and moral degeneration of a regiment cooped up for many years in the stagnant atmosphere of a small country town. The author of the book lost his commission, but it must be a satisfaction to him to see that his ideas have nevertheless borne fruit, says the London Army and Navy Gazette, as the Minister of War now proposes to introduce periodical changes of station, and where financial considerations prevent these from being carried out to transfer the officers from time to time.

The excellent cable code prepared especially for the use of the Services by the Woman's Army and Navy League of Washington, and sold to further the work of the League, is now to be had at the following places: Woman's Army and Navy League, Washington, D.C.; ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 20 Vesey street, New York city; Army and Navy Register, Bond Building, Washington, D.C.; Midshipmen's Store, Annapolis, Md.; American Circulating Library, Manila, P.I.; The News Depot, Fort Monroe, Va.; Army and Navy Club, San Francisco, Cal.; Union League Club, San Francisco, Cal.; Military Academy, West Point, N.Y.

WASHINGTON'S IGNORANCE OF CAVALRY.

That the War of the Revolution would have been of comparatively short duration if a Cavalry leader of the Sheridan type with a proper mounted force had been attached to the Army of General Washington is the conclusion most students of military history will form after reading the paper recently read by Charles Francis Adams before the Massachusetts Historical Society on "Washington and Cavalry." The colonists had such a man in the person of Daniel Morgan, who, at Cowpens in 1781, "gave evidence of the possession of all the attributes of a born military commander and cavalry leader." The failure to make use of cavalry Mr. Adams places upon the shoulders of Washington, who, he thinks, was surprisingly ignorant of the importance of cavalry in such operations as he conducted against the British forces; and in his opinion the success of Cavalry in the Civil War calls for a "revision of the accepted and traditional American estimate of Washington as a soldier and general." More stress should be laid upon his character, which helped to carry the country through a war which resulted triumphantly after his many mistakes, especially his ignorance of cavalry, would have given success to his opponents if the latter had not been commanded by inept officers.

Mr. Adams was himself a Cavalry officer in the Federal Army during nearly the whole of the Civil War, and in his reading of various histories of the Revolution he gradually became impressed with what he considered a serious defect in historical treatment—the inability of the historians to grasp what the colonial forces lost through the want of adequate cavalry, which could have been easily organized on account of the equestrian habits of the colonists. The seat of warfare between the Hudson and the Potomac, the field in which Washington conducted his operations, was one singularly adapted to irregular cavalry operations. It was a region full of horses, while every Virginian and nearly every inhabitant of Pennsylvania and the Jerseys was accustomed to the saddle. Then, as later in the Confederacy during the Civil War, people owned their mounts. Every farming lad and every son of a farmer was in a rude way an equestrian; the doctors made their rounds on horseback; the lawyers rode their circuits, and, in fact, the whole social and business life of the community was in a more or less direct way connected with the saddle and the pillion. The horses also were of fairly good breed, and when brought into military use showed solid powers of endurance, especially those raised in Virginia. Too many histories dealing with the Revolution have been written, he believes, by civilians with little knowledge of military operations, while through nearly all there runs a strain of adulation, amounting almost to hero worship, that practically nullifies their value as reliable records. At the time of the campaign about the mouth of the Hudson in 1776 "space, mobility and marksmanship were the elements of the American strength; in solid battalions, as in artillery and organization, they were manifestly weak. But it was on these last that Washington staked the issue of the second campaign of the war. It was on his part a strategic misapprehension, and the campaign was doomed to disaster from the start." In the fighting around New York, says Mr. Adams, "a cavalry patrol, fifty strong only, on the flank of the American advanced line on Brooklyn's right front and patrolling the approaches, might and probably would, by giving timely notice, have saved the commands of Sullivan and Stirling from the disaster of Aug. 27; and yet within a few weeks before the four hundred Connecticut mounted men had been sent home by Washington for the reason that Cavalry could be of no service in military operation conducted here, where horses cannot be brought into action."

Washington, says the essayist, had never grasped this elementary proposition of war that "there is no branch of the Service in which a familiar acquaintance with the country to be operated in and its conditions is so essential to a commander's success as in the cavalry. A man not to the manner born may be a good officer of infantry or of artillery and an excellent engineer, even though he speaks but indifferently the language of his soldiers; not so the efficient commander of horse. To be really effective he must be of his command, his troopers must see in him one of themselves." Yet the important, arduous task of organizing something that might pass for cavalry was turned over to Pulaski, who could not make his men even understand his commands in his broken English. The organization of Lee's Legion as the fruit of Washington's reflections at Valley Forge in no degree adds to the Commander-in-Chief's reputation, for this legion consisted of but three hundred men, only half of whom were mounted. Mr. Adams asks why a call was not sent out to the frontiersmen and rangers of Virginia and Pennsylvania to come riding in on their own horses. "Why were not Morgan's riflemen jerked into the saddle, where they would have felt themselves more at home than on their feet? Considering the fact that Washington was a great lover of horses and had twenty-six in his stable when he was President, the explanation is obvious." Says Mr. Adams: "Washington began his military career as a backwoods fighter, and never forgot the lessons then learned nor outgrew the experience. In the wooded wilderness of the Alleghanies cavalry could not operate. All he knew of cavalry was hearsay and reading the news-letter accounts of the campaigns and battles of Frederick the Great." So he began and ended his career as a soldier without a proper conception of the importance of the mounted soldier. The cost of keeping horses could not have been the cause of failing to give the Colonial Army proper cavalry, for there is no record showing that Washington ever spoke of cost as a reason, and, moreover, the fields of the rich Tories in the theater of operations afforded fine forage. The escape of the British army from total destruction in June, 1778, when it withdrew from Philadelphia to New York, the essayist ascribes largely to the absence of patriot cavalry.

This essay should, and we believe will, result in a closer and more scientific analysis of Washington's military merits. There is one feature of the value of cavalry to an army like that of Washington which the brevity of his paper doubtless prevented Mr. Adams from dwelling upon, but which we feel should not be lost sight of; that is, the ability of such swiftly moving troops to keep up the spirits of an army. Among the chief things against which Washington had to contend were the apathy, homesickness and spiritlessness which took hold of his troops when the months went by with no action on either side. A fine body of cavalry attached to Washington's Army during the time that he and

Howe and Clinton were engaged in monotonous maneuvers could have kept up the spirits of the colonial forces by well timed raids and sudden attacks. During the Civil War the Confederate troops were much heartened by the brilliant raids of their Cavalry leaders. The effect of a timely victory, if it be brilliantly executed, in saving an army from despair, was shown by Washington's two splendidly planned fights at Princeton and Trenton, which in themselves were very small affairs, and Wayne's capture of Stony Point, on the Hudson River, which he had to abandon a few hours later. It was the moral effect on the patriot cause, not the purely military value of these victories, that made them of great importance.

DEATH OF REAR ADMIRAL SCHLEY.

Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, U.S.N., retired, who died suddenly in New York city Oct. 2, 1911, was among the most distinguished officers of the American Navy, and was also known as a broad-minded officer and gentleman, and his untimely death will be universally regretted. Admiral Schley, with Mrs. Schley, had arrived in New York city on the morning of Oct. 2 from Mount Kisco, N.Y., where they had been passing two weeks with their daughter, Mrs. R. M. Stuart Wortley, after having spent the summer at Lake George. Mrs. Schley had gone directly to the Hotel Algonquin in West Forty-fourth street, Mrs. Wortley had gone to her home at No. 135 East Sixty-first street and Admiral Schley had stopped at the New York Yacht Club, just across from the hotel. After a brief stop he left the club, saying that he was going to call upon his son, Dr. W. S. Schley, a physician practising at No. 24 West Forty-fifth street. That was the last time he was seen alive by anyone who knew him, as when only a few yards from the New York Yacht Club he suddenly fell to the sidewalk, and when a physician arrived he said that the death of the Admiral had been instantaneous, and evidently from apoplexy. The body was removed to a police station, and a little later Dr. Schley, the son of the Admiral, accompanied by Frank Case, manager of the Hotel Algonquin, arranged to have the body removed at once to the hotel.

The body was removed from the police station to the Hotel Algonquin in an ambulance from the New York Navy Yard, accompanied by a squad of marines, and an undertaker assumed charge of arrangements for the funeral and the removal of the remains to Washington, D.C., on Oct. 3. Many naval officers called at the Hotel Algonquin to offer their services to the distressed family and hundreds of telegrams of condolence were received. Rear Admiral Schley was born in Richfields, Md., Oct. 9, 1839, and entered the U.S. Naval Academy Sept. 20, 1856, as an acting midshipman, and proved an excellent student during his four years there. His practice cruises were made in the old sailing ships Preble and Plymouth. He was graduated from the Naval Academy June 15, 1860, and the same day received his warrant as midshipman, signed by President Buchanan. He was assigned to the steam frigate Niagara, then under orders for China and Japan. This cruise consumed nearly a year, and the Niagara started on her homeward voyage in March, 1861, arriving at Boston, Mass., in May, 1861, and then learned for the first time of the outbreak of the Civil War. Young Schley, though a Southerner by birth, remained loyal to the Government and continued with the Niagara, which after taking on supplies at New York was ordered to blockade duty off Charleston, S.C. Admiral Schley, then holding the rank of midshipman, was put in charge of the first vessel captured off that port, the General Parkhill, whose skipper had attempted to run the blockade. With a crew of twelve men he delivered the prize safely at Philadelphia. He was given a short furlough, and the following July he was made acting master and ordered to the frigate Potomac as navigating officer, under Capt. L. M. Powell, Aug. 31, 1861. He was a little later promoted to master. The Potomac was ordered to join the blockade in the Gulf, and shortly after her arrival Flag Officer (later Admiral) Farragut was placed in command of the station.

Placed off Pensacola, Master Schley was in command of a force of bluejackets to help capture or rout a Confederate force from Santa Rosa Island. Later, after Farragut took command, the Potomac was ordered off Mobile Bay, and while there Admiral Schley had his "baptism of fire." The Water Witch, another vessel of the fleet, was ordered to destroy a blockade runner that had gone ashore under the guns of Fort Morgan, and Admiral Schley asked permission to join this vessel with two boatloads of men, and did some hazardous work in trying to reach the stranded vessel while under fire from the forts.

Sent to the Mississippi River in the Winona, Schley took part in all the engagements that led to the capture of Port Hudson in 1863, while in the Winona and Monongahela. He married Miss Annie Rebecca Franklin, of Annapolis, Sept. 10, 1863. Returning to duty at the expiration of his leave, Lieutenant Schley, after a few months' service at the ordnance factory in Washington, was detailed as executive officer of the "double-ender" Wateree, and in her went around South America to the Pacific, touching at various ports on the way. Reaching Mare Island, the ship was refitted and sent to Panama, whence she was ordered south again to watch revolutionary movements in Costa Rica, Nicaragua and San Salvador.

Promoted to lieutenant commander in July, 1866, Admiral Schley was ordered to the training ship Sabine, and in August was transferred to the Naval Academy, then under the superintendence of Vice Admiral Porter, and served a year in the department of discipline and two years as an instructor in modern languages. During the summer of 1867 he cruised to Europe in the sloop-of-war Dale with the midshipmen on the annual practice cruise. While at Cherbourg Admiral Schley met the Empress Eugenie, then reigning in France, who visited Admiral Farragut, present in port with the European Squadron. At the end of his service at the Academy Schley was ordered to the Benicia, on which he took part in the reception of the remains of George Peabody, the American philanthropist, in January, 1870, which arrived from London on a British warship.

Spending the winter of 1870-71, while in the Benicia, at Nagasaki, with visits to other ports of Japan, the Benicia, together with several other vessels, all under the command of Rear Admiral John Rodgers, sailed for the Salee River, Korea, practically unknown to the world. A year or two previously the American schooner General Sherman had been taken by the Koreans, burned, and her crew put to death to the last man. Admiral

Rodgers exhausted every honorable means of gaining a hearing from the Korean government, which failed. During the negotiations the river forts fired on the ships, and threatened that more was to follow if the Americans did not "go away." A landing party of 618 men, organized with artillery, miners and sappers, Signal and Hospital Corps, was sent ashore. Lieutenant Commander Schley being adjutant. In two days' fighting the Koreans were utterly routed, their forces being cut in half and one portion practically annihilated, the other getting away into the interior after heavy loss. After destroying the fortifications and military stores and buildings the force returned to the ships. Lieutenant Commander Schley, in the official report of the expedition, was allotted the major portion of the credit for the land operations, having been held chiefly responsible for their perfect organization and successful execution.

Returning home in the fall of 1872, Schley was again assigned to the Naval Academy, as head of the department of modern languages. He remained there until 1876, having on June 16, 1874, been promoted to commander. In September, 1876, he was given command of the sloop-of-war Essex, attached successively to the North and South Atlantic Squadrons. His next duty was at the Navy Department, and in 1880 as lighthouse inspector at Boston. In 1883 he was ordered to the Navy Department and placed in charge of the training service of the Navy, under the Bureau of Equipment and Service.

One of the greatest achievements of Admiral Schley was his splendid rescue of the survivors of the Greely party. In the early part of 1884 he was ordered to command the relief expedition composed of the *Theetis*, *Bear*, *Alert* and *Loch Garry*, to proceed to the Arctic Ocean in search of the lost expedition to Lady Franklin Bay, under Lieut. (now Major Gen.) A. W. Greely, U.S.A. On June 22, 1884, the relief expedition found Lieut. A. W. Greely and six comrades alive, near Cape Sabine, in Grinnell Land. Nineteen of Greely's party had perished by starvation, after untold hardships and exposures. The relief expedition traversed 1,400 miles of dense and dangerous ice pack, often being obliged to blow the way clear with gunpowder torpedoes to advance to greater difficulties, dangers and exposures. Its arrival at Cape Sabine was just in time to rescue alive the seven found, whose lease of life did not, in all probability, exceed forty-eight hours. He carried out his mission promptly and effectively, so promptly, indeed, that his ships returned to St. John, N.F., on July 17, having successfully accomplished their task in the incredibly short space of six weeks, a record absolutely unique in Arctic annals. For this service the Legislature of Maryland extended to him the thanks of the state and voted to present him a gold chronometer watch, suitably inscribed. This watch was on the Admiral's person at the time of his death, and helped to identify him. The Massachusetts Humane Society also presented him a gold medal. He was thanked by the various boards of trade in the several cities of the United States. On his return to the United States, in the fall of 1884, he was received by the city of Portsmouth, N.H., with imposing civic and military demonstrations, and was given the freedom of the city. Upon arrival in New York Commander Schley was received and personally thanked by President Arthur, who, in recognition of his services on the expedition, immediately appointed him Chief of the Bureau of Equipment. He served in this capacity four years, proving in that time his ability as an administrator.

He was later in command of the U.S.S. *Baltimore*, in which he conveyed the remains of John Ericsson to Sweden. Among other duties he was in 1898 assigned to the command of the Flying Squadron, which sailed from Hampton Roads on May 13 in search of the Spanish fleet. At the battle of Santiago Admiral Schley's flagship, the *Brooklyn*, was in the thick of the fight and received more of the Spanish fire than any other vessel. Ex-Secretary Long, in his "History of the Navy," said that Schley "did his duty on board the *Brooklyn* (barring his turn from the enemy and endangering the *Texas* at the beginning), his ship thereafter rendering magnificent and most creditable service in its splendid fight with the enemy's ships and in compelling their surrender." Rear Admiral Schley, in his official report of the battle, gave the most generous praise to the officers and men of the different ships participating.

After the war with Spain Admiral Schley was in command of the South Atlantic Station, 1899-1901, and was retired for age Oct. 9, 1901. He reached the grade of rear admiral March 3, 1899. Besides a widow he leaves two sons and a daughter, Capt. Thomas F. Schley, Inf., U.S.A., who served as captain in the 23d Infantry in Manila during the war with Spain and the trouble with the Filipinos which followed it; Dr. Winfield Scott Schley, Jr., the second son, a physician and surgeon, practicing his profession in New York city, and is attached to the staff of St. Luke's Hospital; Maria Virginia Schley, the daughter, married Hon. Ralph Montagu Stuart Wortley, an Englishman. Admiral George Dewey, in learning of the death of Rear Admiral Schley, said: "Admiral Schley was a warm-hearted, gallant, chivalrous gentleman. The country has lost a loyal servant. I have lost a dear friend of more than fifty years' standing."

The funeral of Admiral Schley is noted on another page.

ADMIRAL LUCE ON SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

The death of Rear Admiral Schley has once more directed public attention to the blockade and battle of Santiago and the controversy concerning them which prevented the recognition so justly due to the Navy for the destruction of the Spanish fleet and the successful termination of the war with Spain. It is fortunate that just at this time the subject of the battle of Santiago should have passed under the able treatment of Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, U.S.N., whose article on "The Spanish-American War" appears in the North American Review for October. In this article Admiral Luce reviews Admiral Chadwick's history of the Spanish-American War noticed in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Sept. 9, page 61. In his review of this work Admiral Luce confines himself to the main incidents of the story—namely, the battle of Manila Bay and the battle of Santiago de Cuba, and he brings into sharp contrast the honors bestowed upon the hero of Manila Bay and the neglect to which the commander of our naval forces at Santiago was subjected. The difference is ascribed to the controversy as to the command at Santiago, with which the names of Sampson and Schley were associated, though neither of these distinguished officers was responsible for this controversy or took any part in it. Admiral Luce says: "In his despatch to the Navy Department of July 10, 1898, Commodore Schley said: 'Feel some notification that the newspaper accounts of July 6 have attributed victory of July 3 almost entirely to me. Vic-

tory was secured by the force under the commander-in-chief, North Atlantic Squadron, and to him the honor is due.' The testimony of all the captains was to the same end, showing clearly that there was 'concerted action on the part of the vessels engaged, indicating their control by one person'—namely, that of the commander-in-chief."

Admiral Luce shows that the claim that the battle of Santiago de Cuba was a "captains' fight" has no other foundation than a similar claim in the case of Cape St. Vincent, where Admiral Jarvis was accorded the full credit and rewarded with an earldom and a pension of three thousand pounds a year; or the battle of the Nile, where Nelson lay wounded in the cockpit; or at Trafalgar, where he fell mortally wounded. In a naval battle the commander-in-chief, after making his plan of battle, must necessarily leave the execution of details to his captains, though the fleet is dominated by the genius of the commander-in-chief, from captain to powder boy. At Santiago, says Admiral Luce, "that long and tedious blockade, maintained with such unrelaxing vigor, and the victory which was the fruit of that exacting labor, were due to one controlling mind—and but one." Yet no proper recognition was given to this service, though the defeated Cervera, on his return to Spain, was made a vice admiral, a Senator for life and chief of the general staff of the Spanish navy.

A PROFICIENT VOLUNTEER MEDICAL CORPS.

By Harold Hays, A.M., M.D.

Assistant Surgeon, New York Eye and Ear Infirmary; Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, etc., etc.

A little over one year ago I sent a letter for publication to Major Lynch, editor-in-chief of *The Military Surgeon*, which incorporated my views in regard to the enlarging and bettering of the Medical Corps of the U.S. Army and Navy. Major Lynch asked me to transform it into a short paper; this, "The Establishment of a Proficient Medical Corps for the Army and Navy: A Problem of the Future," was published in the October issue of that well known medical journal.

Since that time the paper has fallen into the hands of many of our military men, acting in either a lay or medical capacity, many of whom are veterans of the Spanish-American War. They have all considered the matter of such vast importance that I have been urged by one and all to bring this subject up again, and submit it to the columns of your paper, which has a wide field. I thus hope to bring about a reasonable discussion, which will actuate the members of the medical profession in your ranks to some form of cognizance of the many loyal and patriotic doctors throughout the States who are only too willing, if official permission be given them, to fit themselves for proper military duty.

That medical conditions at the time of the Spanish-American War were not ideal is shown by the fact that there was a great deal of just criticism from without and within the ranks. Early last year Waucrede and Heller brought out articles in *The Military Surgeon* which, if written for a lay magazine, would have classified them with the "muckrakers." But these most efficient and brave officers were writing for the good of the cause, and I am only sorry that their masterly papers must be buried in the archives of medical literature. Both these officers agreed that there was something radically wrong in a system which raised men of practically no training in military medical matters to positions of great responsibility.

It is not my purpose to criticise the evils of the past. But what was learned in 1898 should have been a lesson full of suggestions for a service that needs decided improvement.

The trouble at that time was not the fault of the medical man, nor of the surgeons in the Regular Army and Navy. But it was the fault of a system which made a mockery of drill; which attempted to transform men with no experience and little desire for it into "medical soldiers," when these men had no incentive to loyalty and looked at war as a cloud in the future too remote to be thought of seriously, too ethereal to be brought into the realm of the possible.

The establishment of the Medical Reserve Corps was a step in the right direction. But with all due deference to these men as doctors, and with full consideration of their ability, we must recognize that they are mostly men quite advanced in years; and the question naturally arises, Would they be physically able to go to war, and would they be able to fulfill the duties assigned to them if they went?

The medical men of this country are unfit as a body to take over military medical duty. This may be accounted for in many ways. In the first place, the majority of good doctors are too busy in times of peace to think of times of war. They do not voluntarily wish to burden themselves with knowledge which in the remote future might be of some use to their country. Moreover, should the time come when they might use this knowledge, the principles of hygiene and sanitation may have changed. Secondly, the few men who do belong to the state Militia—medical men, I mean—are poorly drilled by their superiors, and have a corps of men under them, medical or laymen, who have no incentive held out to them to learn their work thoroughly.

Having had four years' experience in the Naval Militia of New York state as first petty officer of the Hospital Corps I can speak from my own experience. Medical men have no right to act as hospital orderlies in a corps, and laymen who join a hospital corps do so because the work is easier and the drills fewer than in the divisions. If medical officers of the various Militia were given a practical examination many would be found sadly deficient. This is no fault of theirs; it is a fault of a system where no thorough training is given to the officers themselves by the Regular Army surgeons, who at the present time are the only men who would be capable of doing their duty properly in time of war.

At the present time the United States is not looking forward to any war. But a Maine may be blown up at any moment, and this quiet country of ours may be thrown into a turmoil. A nation such as ours is never out of danger, and we need an efficient body of trained men—trained as well in medical military matters as in engineering military matters. Such a problem, although a serious one, is not difficult of solution. Once such a movement is started by men who are capable of handling and systematizing such matters there will be an earnest co-operation by the medical fraternity.

In the paper I referred to I offered a few practical suggestions which I believe would have a tendency to remedy the existing conditions. The remedy I suggest would make a capable medical reserve corps, which could be called upon at any time, and which could be relied upon to do its work thoroughly.

1. A call could be issued from the War and Navy

Departments for Volunteer surgeons. Among the sixty-odd thousand physicians in the United States I am confident that at least one in twenty would respond. Thus a corps of some 3,000 Volunteer surgeons would immediately arise. There is many a medical man in the backwoods, in the mining camps, etc., who would make a most efficient military surgeon. Such a man should be given an opportunity for training.

2. Every medical school should have a visiting military surgeon, whose duties it should be to give a series of lectures on the advantages of medical military duty to the outgoing class; and, having aroused these men to some slight sense of duty, he should ask them to join the Volunteer Medical Corps.

3. The men belonging to such a corps should be between twenty and forty years of age. Thus we would always have a corps of young men on hand who would be fit for duty. It is the young medical men on whom the Army and Navy must depend; men who have been trained, and men who are physically able to do the work assigned them. After a man has passed the age limit he could be retired from the active list, that is, the regular studies, camps, etc.; but as long as he remained a member of the corps he could be called upon for active duty in time of war.

4. The credentials of Volunteers should be filed in the War Department, and no man should be allowed to remain in the corps who is not in good standing in the American Medical Association.

5. In every town or city where ten or more men are commissioned they should form an organization and meet at regular intervals during the winter months for purposes of mutual instruction and drill. In out of the way places, where no such organization could be effected, pamphlets could be sent from the War and Navy Departments regularly, showing the recent advances in military hygiene, etc. Such pamphlets should also be issued to the various organizations in the different cities.

6. During the year surgeons from the Regular Army and Navy should be sent throughout the country giving instruction. Such contact with men in active duty would be a great stimulus to a Volunteer organization, and at the same time would place them in more intimate contact with the work that was actually going on.

7. State camps for the Volunteer men could be instituted every two years, or a certain number of men assigned to the Militia camps at their bi-annual encampments.

8. A man should be allowed to be a member of the corps only as long as he sticks to the required work, and should be suspended if he does not live up to the strict discipline of military rule.

9. Each man so commissioned should receive some insignia showing his rank, and he should be made proud of the fact that he is a Volunteer surgeon in the great Army or Navy of the United States of America.

The above outline of a plan will certainly meet with some objection. But it is a working plan nevertheless; and, as such, it is the beginning of an agitation for the betterment of a certain part of the Service. This battle cannot be fought by one man, nor by a few men. It must be fought by those in authority, those who know what such improvement means, those who are willing to sacrifice a little of their time and pleasures.

In closing, let me repeat what I had said in my earlier paper. I fear that the majority of medical men in America are in a stupor of languid loyalty which needs an awakening. It is not sufficient to allow a man to think that in times of war he may become a necessary acquisition to a body which cannot get along without him, untrained as he may be. What is necessary is to awaken a feeling of loyalty to a country which needs him all the time, not at any one time.

The plan which I have attempted to outline here would mean added expense to the Government. But if it meant the saving of many human lives by curtailing disease in time of war the expense would be more than met by conserving the health of brave soldiers who could fight our battles, and at the same time would relieve our War Department from the stigma which covered it during and after the Spanish-American War.

11 West Eighty-first street, New York city.

AN ARMY RESERVE.

Holding that "the plan suggested and indorsed by some of the officers of the Regular Establishment of organizing and maintaining by Government patronage citizen gun clubs under present conditions cheapens the advantages of the state military organizations and is therefore ill advised," ex-Capt. John S. Barrows, 1st Squadron Cavalry, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, presents in the current Cavalry Journal a scheme for developing a reserve army that has different and consecutive periods of service from the age of twenty-one to forty-five. The necessity for some such plans occurred to him by finding also, Captain Barrows says, that "the military training of school boys will have to be revised and remodeled if it is to make soldiers, as the present methods, except in strictly 'military schools,' keep young men out of the Militia, or they gladly forget all they learned as quickly as possible. The military schools are limited in their opportunities and the school battalions are of little value to the required end. As there is no better school for the soldier than in the ranks of the soldiers, he maintains that to give the young men of the country a full understanding of the requirements and methods of service, compulsory service in the Militia should be required of all men qualified or not exempted by the needs of society and government. Compulsory service should begin at the age of twenty-one. After three years' service the soldier, known as a reservist during that period of service, may re-enlist, but if not, he would be transferred to the National Guard, in which he would be retained for six years, the only requirement for service in that period being that he report at two dates each year at certain places for inspection and further correction of his enrollment. At the end of the six years or at the age of thirty, the National Guardsman would be transferred to the State Guard in which he would be enrolled for five more years, responding to one assembly each year. Being now thirty-five, he would be transferred to the Municipal Guard for another five years, for one assembly a year. At forty, he would leave the latter service to enter the Home Guard of which he would be a member for five years, at the conclusion of this period receiving his final discharge.

To encourage re-enlistment in Reserves a method of gaining time on those who did not re-enlist could be adopted. The National Guard would represent the Volunteer Army under the present conditions. The State Guard would not be required for service outside the state. Members of the Municipal Guard would be admissible to the war army as individual volunteers, going into the National Guard, but as a division of the standing Army of the country their service would be limited

to the city or town of residence, being liable to call to assist the local police or to keep order in times of conflagration and misfortune. The Home Guard could furnish relief bodies for the care of soldiers in the field, in providing sanitary relief and in looking out for the comfort of the war army, since it is not expected that many men of the age of forty would seek active service in the war army. The result of this method of enrollment would be to make the American nation not a military nation *per se*, but a nation of soldierly men. It would not be a nation of soldiers, all wearing the uniform, with a slavishness to uniform that has developed such farcical conditions in certain lands, but a nation recognizing the value and use of organization, which would be an important step in education; in greater respect for authority; in better administered authority; in greater respect for the flag of the United States; and it would give to the world a power that would live in perpetual peace because it was always prepared for war, being completely walled in by a wall in which every man was a brick."

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"Der Russisch-Japanische Krieg," Vol. IV., part 1, tells the story of Mukden, with the principal incidents immediately preceding the great conflict, and carrying the recital of the battle account up to March 6, 1905. The text, which Freiherr von Tettau (lieutenant colonel German army) here presents in graphic detail from the official account of the Russian General Staff, occupies 377 pages, and is accompanied by nine fine lithograph maps in a pocket. The price of this number is 8.50 mks. in paper, or 11 mks. in cloth. The publishers are E. S. Mittler und Sohn, Kochstrasse 68-71, Berlin S.W. 68, Germany.

From Mittler und Sohn we have also received Vol. 3 of the naval story of the Russo-Japanese war—"Der Japanisch-russische Seekrieg." This is the official account of the Japanese Admiralty Staff, translated by Kapitänleutnant von Knorr, on behalf of Marine-Rundschau. This number gives the account of the battle in the Japan Sea and the activities of the fleet up until the conclusion of peace. The price of this number of the naval work is 8 mks. and 9.50 mks., according to binding. It is likewise well supplied with maps of the field of operations.

Under the title "Consilio et Fortitudine," Capt. E. Gentz, of the German army, has written a brochure of fifty-nine pages calculated to instill into non-coms. and privates an appreciation of the value of initiative and self-reliance. The booklet, in German, has a bright introduction and nine chapters, as follows: I., Increasing self-confidence—more praise, less censure; II., Independent thinking; III., Burdening the mind with suppositions, and the practical example; IV., Restricting independence in the peace maneuvers; V. and VI., Pedantry and schedule; VII., "Learning" by heart; VII., VIII., Lessons of the wars (Clausewitz); IX., Punishments as *ultima ratio*. The publisher is Gerhard Stalling, Oldenburg i. Gr., Germany.

CONSOLIDATED PROMOTION.

PAY IN PROPORTION TO LONGEVITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have been watching the progress of the discussions in the JOURNAL's columns on the subject of a consolidated lineal list for some time, hoping to discover some slight predominance of logic on one side or the other. So far, however, the progress made towards a satisfactory conclusion seems negligible, and I am tempted to inject a new proposition into the discussion.

In any civil establishment, the general practice is to regard employees in proportion to the market value of their services or in proportion to length of service. As a rule, an employee increases the value of his services by gradually acquiring experience, skill and speed. In other words, his value in the general case increases gradually, and accordingly his compensation is gradually increased to meet the increased efficiency and its market value. There is, in the general case, no sudden change in the value of the services of an employee such as to enhance the value of his services several hundred dollars in a moment's time.

In the Army, the Army officer has, as regards his profession, but a limited market for his services, and for this and other reasons, he cannot go to his employer and say: "I am offered so and so for my services, do you care to meet the market rate?" In view of this limitation, the remaining method of determining his value is length of service.

Congress has to some extent recognized this measure of an officer's value in its legislation carrying longevity pay, and also in the matter of the fourteen-year law obtaining in certain branches of the Service.

In Scripture, it is true that laborers hired in the vineyard at all hours received the same compensation, but this compensation is deemed infinite. In the Army, we surpass Scripture and reward the eleventh hour man more highly than his brethren who have borne considerably more of the heat and burden of the day. This situation is not only to be found in the line of the Army, but may also be found notably in one of the staff departments where the detail and selective systems are producing a situation more aggravated than that complained of by our worthy Cavalry.

A consolidated lineal list, had it obtained since the beginning of things, would no doubt have been an excellent thing, and have saved us much concern at the present time. However, it has not and does not exist, hence some of our troubles. The question arises, however, as to whether even the consolidated list started at the inception of the Army, would have been the ideal solution of the matter. To my mind, it seems not.

Let us suppose for the moment that such a lineal list had obtained from the first, should we even then have been rewarded equitably and logically for our services? I think not. One day we should be earning the pay of a major and the next day that of a lieutenant colonel, when no corresponding sudden change in our market value had occurred.

To make a long story short, should not pay be commensurate with length of service rather than with rank? It may be admitted that general rank should in itself carry additional pay—in view of the expenses and responsibilities incident thereto—just as in civil life the executive officers of large concerns receive very much larger salaries than the rank and file of employees of such concerns.

To sum up, would it not be the fairest and most logical solution of the whole matter to divorce pay and rank, to fix a base pay for officers entering the Army, and subsequently to increase this base pay annually at

either a flat rate or an accelerated rate so long as the sum total of the annual budget for Army officer's pay were not increased?

SEPTIMUS.

THE SINGLE LIST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It has been proposed to put the officers of the mobile Army on a single list, so far as promotion is concerned. But the single list as proposed does not change the basis on which promotion is made. Promotion based on the death or failure, physical or mental, of one's seniors, or on an increase or reorganization of the Army, is wrong in principle. It should be based on meritorious service as a commissioned officer.

Let us assume that officers entering the Service should have equal opportunities for advancement, equal pay and allowances for the same length of commissioned service; that an officer should serve in that branch of the Army for which he is best suited; that the size of the Army and the number of officers desirable is a matter for Congress to decide; and that promotion should be entirely separate from the size of the Army or its organization.

Here is a scheme: Commission all second lieutenants as "second lieutenant, U.S.A.," and assign each to that branch which he chooses, subject to his suitability, and the need for officers in any particular branch. Make his assignment permanent, after his suitability has been established. After so many years in each grade promote him subject to examination. Retire no one until he has served thirty years as a commissioned officer unless he be totally disabled for the performance of any military duty. Should he be physically disqualified for field service, or mentally unfit to command men, assign him to any of the various duties he could perform. Let details be open to competition, and let such as require exceptional attainments carry increased pay, but no increased rank.

Some will say that there would be too many officers in the higher grades, but there are plenty of duties to which they could be assigned. Captains, first lieutenants and second lieutenants command companies; majors and captains command battalions; and colonels, lieutenant colonels and majors command regiments. The advantage is separating promotion from organization is that officers could be assigned where most needed.

Let us assume about five years as second lieutenant, six as first lieutenant, ten as captain, eight as major and four as lieutenant colonel. Some will say this scheme gives such rapid promotion that it would be expensive, and that Congress would not stand for it; but it can be shown that, for the same number of officers, this scheme can easily be made more economical than the present one. By assigning officers on promotion back into the regiment from which they came, mileage would be saved and regimental spirit would be built up. There would be no able bodied young officers drawing retired pay and yielding absolutely no return to the Government, while they hold lucrative positions in civil life. One has only to glance at the staff departments whose increase does not carry more soldiers, more barracks and quarters, more guns and equipment, to get an idea as to the liberality of Congress, and the ratio of field officers to captains and lieutenants.

This scheme could easily be applied to the Army today, by recommissioning all officers in their present grade. It is reasonable to suppose that those who were ahead of the schedule adopted would not like to wait till they had served eleven years for captaincy, twenty-one years for a majority, twenty-nine years for a lieutenant colonelcy, or thirty-three years for a colonelcy; but in the line, there are so few who could beat the schedule that the measure should receive the support of the Army. The rapidity, or rather flow, of promotion would be fixed by the time established for each grade.

This is a system based on merit, which would give real seniors seniority, which at present is more a matter of good fortune than anything else. If an employer adds a hundred men to his force, does he make his apprentices master mechanics? If Congress increases the number of cadets at the Military Academy, are the plebes commissioned? If a city builds a new school house, does it promote all the pupils? No; but such an absurd system now applies to our Army. At present there are inequalities even in the same branch, which the proposed single list will not rectify. Officers with a difference of four years in commissioned service are fifteen or twenty years apart in promotion. Why should one man get a captaincy in five years while another serves twenty ere he reaches the same grade? We see officers reading the obituary columns, or feeling joyful when another is added to the retired list, or feeling sore when an officer is not dismissed, when, as a matter of fact, none of these casualties should affect our status.

The efficiency of the Army demands that this problem be settled, for so long as promotion is secured only by "increase," "readjustment," or "reorganization," there will be a constant clamor for them. The real question at issue will be lost sight of in the struggle for self-advancement. Last winter when a bill to consolidate some of the staff departments was proposed, it was so clogged and smeared with personal considerations that the merits of the bill were forgotten.

This is simply an outline, and is written to show what is thought to be the correct basis for promotion. The details could be left to the General Staff. Discussion is invited.

BASE LINE.

AIGUILLETTES FOR ALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Now that a new uniform order is being written by the War Department authorities I venture to ask the following question—why should not the aiguillette be worn by all officers of the various staff corps and departments?

I have looked up the orders for wearing of the aiguillette, and I find that the American Army did not wear it until 1832. Order No. 50, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, June 11, 1832, promulgated the uniform of the Army. Among other things it provided that:

"Aiguillettes of General Staff officers—twisted gold cord with gilt engraved tags, worn on the right shoulder, under the epaulette. The General Staff is to include, the Adjutant General, the Inspector General, the aides-de-camp, the officers of the Quartermaster's Department, the officers of the Subsistence Department, the officers of the Pay Department, the officers of the Medical Department, the Commissary General of Purchases."

The foregoing was republished in the uniform order of 1836. The uniform order of 1839, published in G.O. No.

36, of that year, reiterates the same with the exception that the name "The Commissary General of Purchases" is omitted from the list of those entitled to wear the aiguillette. In 1841, the uniform order provided that the same class of officers wear the aiguillettes as under the order of 1839. In 1847, another uniform order was issued which provided that the aiguillette be worn same as under the order of 1841. In 1872, the uniform order provided that the aiguillette should be worn only by "officers of the Adjutant General's and Inspector General's Departments, and by aides-de-camp to general officers."

From the foregoing it will be seen that for the first forty years the aiguillette was worn in our Army it was worn by all the officers of the Staff Corps and departments. Why should this not be the case now? The aiguillette is not worn with either service uniform, therefore it can be assumed it is not needed in field operations, maneuvers, actual warfare, or in ordinary garrison duty. It is worn only on the blue and white uniforms; in other words it is an ornament. Why should the officers of three of the staff departments be ornamented in this way and the officers of the other staff departments not?

Let us suppose a division of troops in full dress uniform formed for march through the streets of a city. Say I am commanding a battalion, and an officer rides over wearing the uniform of a captain of Infantry, and also wearing an aiguillette and delivers to me the following message "Major A. you will * * * am I to comply with these instructions because he wears an aiguillette?" If he be the adjutant of my regiment or an aid to the division commander, the order is good—if he should happen to be the adjutant of one of the other five regiments in the division his orders are invalid. I would either have to know the officer personally or ascertain by looking at his uniform—other than the aiguillette—what position he held. In other words the aiguillette, of itself, would be of no assistance or value as insignia.

General officers and regimental commanders frequently send orders by other members of their staffs than the Adjutant General, Inspector General, aids, and adjutant, and the same rule would be applied to the validity of the orders by the officers receiving them as would be applied in the other case, and no more. Military Attaches now wear aiguillettes—certainly they are not entitled to give orders in the name of a general officer or regimental commander.

The aiguillette is really an ornament, so why not restore it to the same use it was put to for the first forty years that it formed a part of the uniform of our Army?

OLD TIMER.

EXPLOSIONS—THE LIBERTE AND THE MAINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I wonder if you get as excited over the "cause" and "effects" of "combustion" and "explosion" as the general run of laymen do now-a-days. In conversation with one of our retired admirals in which late disasters were discussed I remarked that "I knew all about smokeless powder." To this he replied: "You are the first man I have ever met who does." I beat a hasty retreat after this and qualified my assertion with, "Well, I know it is not safe." To this he replied: "I know as much as that myself."

If there is any one thing that has impressed me with the loyalty, devotion and heroism (if we may so denote it) of the Navy officer of our day, it is the cool, complacent, modest way in which he goes about his work or performs his duty; it is the absence of all that nonsensical "fuss and feather" display of his courage. He may be said to "lay him down to sleep" with that reliance in his Maker which may be gauged by inverse ratio with the confidence he has in the devil and his imps, the latter to be covered by the generic term "spontaneous combustion." If this be not true, why is it that all of our vessels upon entering foreign ports must test the contents of their magazines and report by cable to headquarters in Washington? Actions speak louder than words, and here we have quite as dubious an aspersion cast upon the nitro-compounds as that which we learn from the daily press has cast upon the powder of the French fleet, since their late disaster in the harbor of Toulon.

But what absurdity is all this—the effort to prove or disprove any previously conceived or conjectured theory respecting the cause of the destruction of the "Maine" by the analogous conditions of the wreck of the French battleship. Of course all the magazines or their contents exploded in both instances and totally destroyed both vessels and in similar manner. But who has the temerity at this juncture to say that the origin of either disaster can be directly or exactly placed until more definite facts become known?

INCREDULOUS.

GARDEN CANYON AND FORT HUACHUCA.

Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Sept. 23, 1911.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Last month the 6th Cavalry camped two days in Garden Canyon, seven miles from Fort Huachuca. When the regiment returned surveyors were at work laying out an extension. It appears that the post is to be increased from one to two squadrons. As a matter of fact there is hardly room for one squadron; also a scarcity of water and no ground near the post, excepting the ball diamond and polo field, that is not covered with rocks.

At Garden Canyon there is abundance of water, clear ground to maneuver a regiment on and room for a regimental or brigade post. It is a beautiful spot and well wooded in addition to its other advantages.

If any of your readers can tell me why this impossible place is to be rendered still more impossible by the expenditure of some \$120,000, while an ideal spot with plenty of water and everything in its favor, is available, I will be duly grateful.

RODMAN BUTLER, 1st Lieut., 6th Cav.

THE ARMY-NAVY FOOTBALL GAME.

Navy Athletic Association,

Annapolis, Md., Oct. 2, 1911.

To Members of the Navy Athletic Association:

The Army-Navy football game of 1911 will be played on Franklin Field, in Philadelphia, on Nov. 25, the Saturday before Thanksgiving. Members of the Association who desire tickets and have not already made application for them should do so immediately. The books will close for the distribution of tickets on Nov. 1, and applications must reach the secretary prior to that date.

By direction of the Executive Committee.

HARRIS LANING, Lieut. Comdr., U.S.N., Secretary.

ARMY ITEMS.

The Army transport *Logan* arrived Oct. 1, 1911, at Manila, P.I., with twenty officers and 521 casualties.

The 146th Company of Coast Artillery, which is en route to San Francisco from the Philippines, will take station at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., and will reach New York the latter part of this month.

The 10th U.S. Infantry left the maneuver camp at San Antonio, Texas, Sept. 26, and entrained at the viaduct switch at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for Galveston, Texas, en route for the Panama Canal Zone. The *San Antonio Express*, referring to its departure, says: "Everything connected with the departure of the 10th Infantry for Panama during the early morning hours of Tuesday moved like a registered watch. The buglers got officers and men out of their cots shortly after four o'clock and breakfast followed a half hour later. At 5:30 the regiment stood in battalions at the station waiting for the trains. The first section of the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio train equipment rolled out at six o'clock on the dot, and the second went out fifteen minutes later. Despite the early hour, many officers and men and not a few civilians were at the trains to bid the regiment bon voyage. The musicians did their accustomed duty well, and 'Auld Lang Syne' and 'The Girl I Left Behind Me' awakened nearly all those in that section of the city who had not been aroused by the tramp of 900 pairs of marching feet. The trip to Galveston, reports from the latter city indicate, was made without special incident, and sunrise of Sept. 27 found the regiment out on the heaving Gulf. The transport *Kilpatrick*, it is believed, will be utilized in taking the 28th to Panama. If this surmise is correct, a few officers and men will be sent to Fort Snelling, Minn., for the purpose of packing up and shipping the impedimenta of the regiment to Galveston. If the *Kilpatrick* is to carry the 28th away, it is believed the regiment will be able to ship from Galveston not later than the middle of October."

Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans, Chief of Division of Militia Affairs; Major William J. Snow, 3d Field Art., Major Johnson Hagood, Gen. Staff, Capt. M. C. Kerth, Gen. Staff, Capt. Edward Carpenter, C.A.C., and Capt. Henry D. Thomason, Med. Corps, left Washington Oct. 7 for Buffalo, where they will attend the meeting of the National Guard Association of the United States on Oct. 9, 10 and 11.

The annual ride of officers on duty in Washington will begin on Saturday, and will continue through Oct. 7, 8 and 9, for the first group of thirty-three officers, mainly those on duty at the War College. The second group will ride on Oct. 16, 17 and 18. The next ride will be taken by officers on duty under the commanding general of the Eastern Division. The fourth ride will take place at a later date, and will comprise a group of such officers as have not been able to participate in the previous rides. It is understood that the Washington officers will follow the usual route to Rockville, Md. On the first day by a circuitous route they will ride thirty miles and camp in the fair grounds that night. On the following day they will ride fifteen miles beyond Rockville and return to their camping place. The third day's ride will be from Rockville to Washington.

The following first lieutenants, Medical Reserve Corps, U.S.A., are students in this year's class at the Army Medical School, 721 Thirteenth street, N.W., Washington, D.C.: Leo B. Allen, Carroll R. Baker, James E. Baylis, Harry H. Blodgett, Morris H. Boerner, Sidney M. Bunker, Thomas W. Burnett, Charles R. Castle, Philip B. Connolly, Michael A. Dailey, William G. Gill, Chester R. Haig, William E. Hall, John F. Hammond, Robert M. Hardaway, Thomas E. Harwood, Jr., Howard L. Hull, John G. Ingold, Frederick C. A. Kellam, Jr., Charles P. Kennedy, Kervin W. Kinard, Douglas W. McEnery, Harry R. McKellar, Hew B. McMurdo, Shelley U. Marietta, John W. Meehan, William B. Meister, Alvin C. Miller, Leopold Mitchell, Henry C. Osborn, Luther R. Poust, Omar H. Quade, Guy L. Qualls, William P. Ruddy, Jr., Thomas E. Scott, John W. Sherwood, Robert Skelton, Frank Suggs, Leeson O. Tarleton, John H. Trinder, Samuel J. Turnbull, Alfred P. Upshur, Harry H. Van Kirk, Charles M. Wilson, William F. Wild, Adna G. Wilde, Neal N. Wood.

Praise of the conduct of the men of the 4th Cavalry while encamped at Cloudcroft, N.M., appears in a report made by Capt. James Lawlor, manager of the Cloudcroft resort, to Mr. H. J. Simmons, general manager, El Paso and Southwestern System, covering the operation of the resort during the season of 1911. Captain Lawlor says: "I want to add a word about the conduct of the soldiers. Most of the people here had but little previous experience with the enlisted soldier, and they all looked to see sort of 'Reign of Terror' ushered in with the advent of the soldiers. Personally I knew better than that, as I realized that the officers exercised great control over the men at all times, but I am free to admit that I, too, was very much and very agreeably surprised at the uniformly good behavior of the men. The cottagers, the visitors and the local people have been loud in their praises of the men's conduct, and I can say, with all truth, that I never saw a better behaved body of men. They reflect credit on their uniform and on their officers, and by their actions have done much to dispel the prejudice which seems to exist in the minds of so many people against the enlisted man. Although it is really unnecessary to say anything about the officers, since the fact that they are officers speaks for itself, yet I cannot forbear to express my appreciation for the many courtesies I have enjoyed at their hands during their stay at Cloudcroft. They have certainly upheld the reputation which the U.S. Army officer enjoys the world over for courtesy and square dealing."

The resignation of Capt. Frank A. Cook, Sub. Dept., has been tendered to the President. It is understood that it will be accepted, effective Oct. 5. Captain Cook was recently tried by court-martial, the charge against him being intoxication. It is understood that the case was settled by permitting Captain Cook to resign from the Army.

"The court-martial of Capt. Boss Reese, P.S." says the *Cablenews-American* of Manila, P.I., "commenced Aug. 28 at division headquarters at Fort Santiago. All the members of the court were present. Lieut. Col. William J. Nicholson, 7th Cav., is president, with Major Lewis E. Goodier, J.A.G. Dept., as judge advocate of the court. Counsel for Captain Reese are Attorney L. M. Southworth, of Manila, and Lieut. O. G. Palmer, 7th Cav. The court decided that the testimony was of such a nature as would not permit the proceedings to be made public, and therefore ruled that the sessions would be held behind closed doors."

A Valdez, Alaska, cable despatch says that with the resumption of the G.C.M. in the case of Lieut. Samuel C. Orchard, 3d U.S. Inf., there on Oct. 2, the charges

against him were made public. The prosecution charges the embezzlement of \$12,508, and alleges that \$4,524 was converted to the private uses of the defendant. Lieutenant Orchard expresses confidence that he can satisfactorily clear up matters.

We are pleased to note that protests like those which the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* has regularly made in time of war against the inaccurate reports in the daily press of hostilities on land and sea are beginning to bear fruit and that representative newspapers are taking the matter up, evidently with the hope of making a change for the better. Nowhere has the audacious newspaper romancer seemed to thrive more brazenly than in the first accounts of the opening hostilities about Tripoli, and the weird tales that have been sent over the Atlantic cable have stirred even the New York World to make the following demand for more accuracy in the sifting of the worthless from the important: "The outbreak of war between Italy and Turkey has promptly shown how much the readers of war news are indebted to improved modern methods of collecting and disseminating misinformation. We have seen in the vivid imagination of the wires Tripoli thrice bombarded when it was not bombarded, the governor's house blown up before a shot was fired, and troops that were not present sent ashore to complete the destruction. Italians have landed in force at Prevesa, though a mainland invasion is the last thing Italy desires. Two destroyers were sunk there and four ran away; that is more destroyers than Turkey possessed in the beginning, but other destroyers, or the same ones, are being sunk elsewhere daily, or scattering to deceive their pursuers, or still hiding in the harbor at Prevesa. Turkey has no battleships, at least of a modern type; yet one division of the fleet lost three imaginary battleships in a great naval engagement that did not take place outside the Dardanelles, where later all the fleet arrived in safety without even knowing, as an equally veracious despatch had it, that war had been declared. Tame would be the struggle where one side suffered all the disasters. Italy also had shed the blood of heroes. Two barge-loads of invaders were sunk by mythical Turkish guns with impalpable shells while making the unmade landing in Tripoli. Italians have been massacred in heaps in Tripoli and Bengazi, where quiet is said to prevail, and from the arid interior of the country tribes of Ghazis that never heard of the war are marching to the coast to cut off the fleeing Giaours who have not yet been too often killed."

A. H. Dadmun, corresponding secretary of the Navy League of the United States, in a letter to the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, says: "Will the arbitration treaties weaken and make ineffective the Monroe Doctrine? If so, they should be modified to that extent. The Monroe Doctrine has justified itself as an altruistic policy which has prevented the colonization of Central and South America and enabled the southern republics to work out their own problems of self-government. Argentina, Chile and Brazil bear witness that South America is making decided progress in the difficult art of self-government. The great continent of Africa, however, has almost within a generation been subdivided by the European Powers, mainly for exploitation and trade, and the present struggle over Morocco and Tripoli clearly reveal Africa's feudal position. The virgin soil and vast undeveloped wealth of South America present the remaining natural field for the swarms of Europe, and even the hordes of Asia, for the Japanese and Chinese; in no small numbers are emigrating to Mexico, Central America and South America. This coming great shifting of peoples and conditions will be accompanied with international difficulties and social problems. It is almost certain that if the United States abandons the policy of maintaining a strong Navy, European and other countries will repeat Africa's history and seize territory. As the Monroe Doctrine for eighty-eight years has prevented colonization in South and Central America, it will in the twentieth century likewise be the strong force in behalf of liberty, self-government and progress. The welfare of our country and many other countries demands that we continue this national policy, and also to maintain a strong and efficient Navy, commensurate not only with the 20,000 miles of coast line we have to defend, but also with our position as a world leader in the cause of righteousness and peace."

The U.S. Navy Department will exhibit extensively at the 1911 Electrical Exposition at the New Grand Central Palace in New York city, which opens on Oct. 11. An interesting display has been prepared by the Electrical School at the New York Navy Yard. This will consist of a wireless school showing how the operators are taught to send and receive messages. In addition to this, there will be an electric panel board, working in conjunction with a set of signal lights, such as are used on battleships to flash signals between vessels of a fleet at night. This will be shown in operation. There will also be a model of the U.S.S. North Dakota, sent from Washington especially for this occasion. A collection of pictures taken in the electrical school at the navy yard, showing the sailors performing all kinds of tasks and learning how to use electricity, will be another feature of this exhibit. A Navy officer and a squad of men will be detailed to the exposition. The commissary department of the Navy will have an exhibit, showing how rations are prepared in the Navy. There will be dough mixers and cutters, operated by electricity, as well as electrical ranges and many other culinary devices. This exhibit will be a duplicate of the galley and mess room of a battleship.

A serious accident to a three-inch United States field piece, used by the Ohio National Guard, is reported from the maneuver camp at Sparta, Wis., Sept. 29, and although the official details are lacking, the explosion is a rare one. As a result of it Corpl. Rowland Beverly and Pvt. Howard W. Gam, of the Cleveland State Artillery Company, were instantly killed, and three other members of the company were seriously, if not fatally, injured. The gun burst during target practice about two feet from the muzzle. A piece tore off the head of Beverly, while Gam's head was crushed and an arm broken. Both were blown fifty feet by the explosion. Pvt. Earl B. Snyder died on a train on the way to a Milwaukee hospital. John Cutcheon, of the Cleveland Battery, and Sergeant O'Trimble, of the Regular Army, were injured. An examination of the breech block shows that it was properly closed, and no one is able to account for the accident. It is assumed that either the shell was faulty and

jammed near the muzzle of the piece, or that there was some defect in the gun barrel.

In another column will be found an interesting communication from Dr. Harold Hays, of New York city, on the best plan of establishing a proficient medical Volunteer Medical Corps for the Army. We trust that his hope that his letter will awaken a discussion will be realized, and that out of it will come a workable plan for extending an opportunity to the many medical men throughout the states who are ready to fit themselves for proper military duty. In the formation of the Medical Reserve Corps he sees a step in the right direction, but he would go still further and bring in the younger men in the profession. Dr. Hays does not hesitate to criticize some phases of the medical service in the state Militia, such, for example, as medical men acting as hospital orderlies in a corps. He admits frankly that the scheme he proposes would entail increased expense, but he also makes the point that is often lost sight of, that the saving of life through the work of experienced surgeons in time of emergency would more than offset the augmentation in expenditure.

Four of the eight cadets of the U.S. Military Academy who were recently court-martialed were ordered dismissed by the President, and the sentences of four of them were commuted to confinement in the barracks, area of barracks and gymnasium until May 31, 1912, and during that period to serve punishment tours every Wednesday and Saturday at the usual prescribed hours. Cadet Glen R. Butler, whose sentence was commuted, tendered his resignation, and it was accepted by the President. The cadets whose sentence of dismissal was confirmed by the President were Ralph I. Sasse, 3d Class; Tattnall D. Simkins, 3d Class; Ellicott H. Freedland, 3d Class, and James D. Christian, 4th Class. Those aside from Butler whose sentences were commuted were Edward S. Moale, Joseph D. Arthur, Jr., and Thomas E. Bass, Jr.

Admiral Gohl, president of the Chilian Naval Commission, which in London passed upon bids of European and American shipbuilders to construct different types of naval vessels for the Chilian Navy, paid official visits to Secretary of the Navy Meyer and Acting Secretary of State Huntington Wilson in Washington, D.C., Sept. 29. The Admiral was accompanied by members of his personal staff and of the commission and by Señor Swarez, the Chilian Minister. The afternoon was spent in an inspection of the Washington Navy Yard. The visitors on Oct. 2 witnessed a ballistic test at Indian Head, forty miles down the Potomac River, and after a trip to the Naval Academy Oct. 3 the party left for New York, to sail for London.

The Belgians, after extensive experiments, have introduced a new high explosive shell for their Krupp field gun. It contains 7.9 oz. of macarite, an explosive consisting of twenty-eight parts trinitrotoluol and seventy-two parts of nitrate of lead. The burster is exploded on the progressive system of detonation, several successive primers being used, of which the first is started by a small fulminate cap. The fuse has a delay attachment to allow the shell to penetrate into a parapet before bursting, but this can be cut out when firing at artillery, so that the shell bursts as it passes through the gun-shield.

A partial list of Marine Corps officers to be detailed to the advance base school on Nov. 1 is as follows: Major G. C. Reid, retired, Capts. Robert O. Underwood, Burton W. Sibley and Charles P. Westcott, 1st Lieuts. E. P. Moses and Henry M. Butler, 2d Lieut. N. A. Eastman and several other second lieutenants yet to be selected.

Rear Admiral Albert Ross, U.S.N., was at the Navy Department Oct. 6 perfecting arrangements for the dedication of the Chicago Naval Training Station on Oct. 28. President Taft, Secretary Meyer and Representative Foss will deliver addresses, and Governors of Middle Western states will attend.

The second volume of the publications of the Naval History Society is now being prepared for the press. It will contain a gossipy and interesting diary of an officer on board the *Niagara* when, in 1860, she took home the Japanese commission; also a most valuable collection of private letters written to an officer in the Navy Department during the Civil War.

A conversation over 6,000 miles of ocean is reported by news despatch from San Francisco, Oct. 5, between the San Francisco operator in the United Wireless station at Hill Crest and the Japanese operator in Joci station, on the island of Hokkaido, the most northern wireless station in Japan. After fifteen minutes "talk" the sound ceased, and it was impossible to get into communication again.

In a recent decision of the War Department it is held that a soldier has not completed his enlistment period until he has made good his unauthorized absence. In construing this legislation the Judge Advocate General has ruled that an enlisted man must make up the time during which he is held by a civil court for trial.

Major J. T. Dickman, I.G., Illinois National Guard, writes from Chicago, Oct. 4, that "one sword, property of Army or Militia officer, is awaiting claimant at the Pullman office, Dallas, Texas. This was reported by Pullman Conductor J. N. Parker."

Governor Noel, of Mississippi, on Oct. 3, owing to disorder incident to a railroad strike at Jackson, ordered out two military companies from Brookhaven and Natchez, and later ordered out additional companies.

Chief Constructor Capps, who was detailed by Secretary Meyer to examine the wreck of the *Maine*, returned to Washington on Oct. 5. He will shortly make a report on his observations to the Navy Department.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Col. Samuel E. Tillman, professor, U.S.M.A., and head of the department of chemistry, mineralogy and geology, was retired for age Oct. 2, 1911, after a continuous service of thirty-two years at West Point and forty-six in the Army. He was born in Tennessee Oct. 2, 1847, and entered the U.S.M.A. as a cadet July 1, 1865. He was graduated June 15, 1869, standing No. 3 in his class, and was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 4th Artillery. During his active service in the Army he was ordered on frontier duty at Fort Riley in the fall of 1869, where he remained until the following summer, when he went to the Military Academy as assistant professor of chemistry. He was transferred to the Corps of Engineers June 10, 1872, with the rank of first lieutenant, and remained at the Academy as principal assistant professor of chemistry until August, 1873. He then served as assistant engineer on the exploration under Lieut. George M. Wheeler in Arizona and New Mexico. When relieved of that duty in March, 1874, he was appointed assistant astronomer in the United States expedition to northern Tasmania to observe the transit of Venus. In July, 1875, he was ordered to the U.S.M.A. again as principal assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy. In 1876 he again accompanied Lieutenant Wheeler in the explorations in Colorado, Nevada, Utah, Idaho and Montana. Being relieved of that duty in August, 1879, he went back to West Point as principal assistant professor of chemistry. On Dec. 21, 1880, he left the line of the Army to accept the office of professor at the U.S.M.A. He was given the rank and pay of colonel, to date from Dec. 21, 1880. Colonel Tillman was awarded the degree of M.A. by Yale in 1906. He is the author of "Elementary Lessons in Heat," "Important Minerals and Rocks" and "Descriptive Mineral Chemistry."

Lieut. Col. Wirt Robinson, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., who on Oct. 3, 1911, left the line of the Army to become a professor at the U.S.M.A., to succeed Col. Samuel E. Tillman, who has been the head of the department of chemistry, mineralogy and geology, was born in Virginia on Oct. 16, 1864, and entered the U.S.M.A. July 1, 1883. He was graduated in 1887, standing ninth in a class of sixty-four, and was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 4th Artillery, serving at Fort Adams, St. Augustine and Fort McPherson until 1890, when he was detailed to the department of modern languages at the U.S.M.A. He remained at that institution for two years, when he returned to his regiment at Fort McPherson. From that station he was sent to Washington Barracks, and in July, 1894, he was detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Harvard University. He had been promoted to a first lieutenancy in August, 1893, and remained at Cambridge until April 12, 1898, when he rejoined his battery at Fort Delaware. He was a little later sent to Pennsylvania on mustering duty. On June 20, 1898, he was appointed captain and assistant quartermaster of Volunteers, being on duty in the office of the depot quartermaster in this city until honorably discharged from the Volunteer Service on April 12, 1899. He then returned to West Point for duty in the department of modern languages, being promoted to captain in the Artillery Corps on Feb. 2, 1901. From West Point he was sent to his battery at Morro Castle, at Santiago, Cuba, in August, 1903, and the following January was sent to Fort Caswell, N.C. Captain Robinson was then placed at the head of the department of chemistry and explosives at the School of Submarine Defense at Fort Totten, remaining on that duty until he was detailed as assistant professor of chemistry at West Point. He was promoted major Jan. 25, 1907, and lieutenant colonel April 1, 1911. He has been on duty at the U.S.M.A. since Dec. 30, 1906, as an assistant to Colonel Tillman.

Capt. Archi Deuberry, who recently resigned his commission in the Philippine Scouts, and was formerly first sergeant, Company B, 22d U.S. Infantry, has been placed on the retired list of the Army as a post quartermaster-sergeant. He was born in Canada on Oct. 16, 1867, and enlisted in the 2d U.S. Infantry in October, 1888, serving until June, 1896, and then joined the 22d Infantry, serving therein as private, corporal, sergeant, Q.M. sergeant and first sergeant. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts in December, 1903; was promoted first lieutenant in 1908, and captain in 1909.

Second Lieut. Hampton M. Roach, jr., 3d U.S. Inf., who has been found physically disqualified for promotion for disability incident to the Service, and has been placed on the retired list with the rank of first lieutenant, is the son of 2d Lieut. Hampton M. Roach, U.S.A., retired. Lieutenant Roach was born in Arizona on Sept. 19, 1884, and served as a private and corporal in Company L, 3d U.S. Infantry, from May, 1904, until February, 1907, when he was appointed a second lieutenant. Lieutenant Roach has been on leave for some time.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mrs. L. D. Baxter has announced, in San Francisco, the engagement of her daughter, Lilian Duncan, to Lieut. George S. Gillis, U.S. Inf., who is now stationed at Fort McDowell, Angel Island, Cal. Mrs. and Miss Baxter reside in Washington, D.C., but have spent the past year in an extended tour of the Pacific coast. Miss Baxter is well identified with the Service, being a granddaughter of the late Gen. Thomas Duncan, a niece of Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Duncan, now commanding the Department of Texas; a niece of Lieut. Col. John E. Baxter, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., and a grandniece of Gen. John M. Wilson, U.S.A., and of Lieut. Comdr. Downs L. Wilson, U.S.N. No definite date has as yet been fixed for the wedding.

Lieut. Lawrence A. McLaughlin, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., stationed at Fort Monroe, Va., and Miss Alma Carlisle McCormick, of Springfield, N.J., were married at Elizabeth City, N.C., Oct. 2, 1911, in the rectory of Christ Church by the Rev. Claudius F. Smith.

Mrs. Bessie Bancroft Russell, daughter of the late Major Eugene A. Bancroft, of New London, Conn., and Major Randolph Carter Berkeley, U.S.M.C., were married at New London on Oct. 2 at eleven o'clock in the morning at St. James's Episcopal Church, the rector, the Rev. Philip M. Kerridge, officiating. The bride was given away by Robert M. Boyd, jr., of Montclair, N.J., a brother-in-law, with whom Mrs. Russell and her child have lived. Mrs. Boyd, a sister of the bride, was matron of honor, and the best man was Capt. E. H. Ellis, U.S.M.C., stationed at Newport. Following the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the Mohican Hotel. Major and Mrs. Berkeley left at noon for New York

and the Delaware Water Gap. After their honeymoon they will go to Newport, where Major Berkeley is stationed. Mrs. Berkeley is the widow of Lieut. Comdr. F. Meade Russell, U.S.N. Major Berkeley is a widower and has one child.

Miss Mary Estelle Cassard, sister of Chaplain W. G. Cassard, U.S.N., was married in Norfolk, Va., Sept. 29, 1911, at the Lynnhaven Hotel, to Mr. Robert Coxon, of Gardenville, Md., by her brother, Chaplain Cassard. Afterward several of the New Hampshire's officers tendered Mr. and Mrs. Coxon an attractive dinner at the hotel. The table was beautifully decorated for the occasion with dahlias and ferns.

Capt. Ernest Van D. Murphy, 18th U.S. Inf., and Miss Louise Allen will be married on Oct. 25, 1911, at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Capt. Winfred B. Carr, 6th Field Art., U.S.A., will be married at Fort Sheridan, Ill., to Miss Jeanette Clark on Nov. 1, 1911.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rodney Tyler announce the marriage of their daughter, Marion, to Lieut. Marr O'Connor, 14th U.S. Cav., on Tuesday, Oct. 3, 1911, at Omaha, Neb. Lieut. and Mrs. Marr O'Connor will be at home after Dec. 5 at Camp Stotsenburg, P.I.

Mr. and Mrs. William Howard Bryan, of New York, announce the engagement of their daughter, May Hallock Bryan, to Lieut. George A. Matile, 24th U.S. Inf., son of Brig. Gen. Leon A. Matile, U.S.A., retired, of Washington, D.C.

Miss Elizabeth Augur and Capt. Franklin S. Leisenring, 4th U.S. Inf., were married at the Burnet House, Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1911. The spacious parlors were lavishly decorated with Southern smilax, ferns and great yellow chrysanthemums. An improvised altar placed before a bank of green occupied the west end of the drawing room, the prie-dieu sentined by tall cathedral candles. A broad aisle bordered by snowy pillars topped with yellow chrysanthemums, and separated by white satin ribbons, made place for the bridal procession.

The ushers leading the way down the length of the broad corridors, bordered on all sides with branching palms. The ushers were Lieut. Kenyon A. Joyce, 6th Cav., Lieut. Walter S. Drysdall, 10th Inf., Lieut. Samuel G. Talbott, 28th Inf., and Lieut. John L. Holcombe, Coast Art., all U.S.A. The maid of honor was the bride's sister, Miss Kathleen Augur, who is finishing her last year at Miss Ely's school. The bridesmaids were Misses Lucile Beman, of West Virginia; Jean Walker, of Pontiac, Mich.; Marie Bell, of Covington, and Hazel McComas, of Cincinnati. Capt. Harrison J. Price, Inf., U.S.A., at present at Purdue University as military instructor, gave the bride away. She wore soft draperies of white chiffon, the long train embroidered in a heavy design of white flowers. About her figure fell a mist of tulle, the veil forming a cap over her dark hair and framing her face with bands of pearls and tiny white rosebuds. Her bouquet was a shower of valley lilies, and among the decorations of her bodice were laces from her mother's and her grandmother's wedding gowns. Rev. Boyd Edwards, assistant rector of Christ Church, officiated. Musicians screened by many palms in the broad foyer of the drawing room played softly during the ceremony and for the merry dance that followed. Mrs. Augur, the bride's mother, with Capt. and Mrs. Price, received with the bride and groom after the ceremony. The cutting of the bride's cake with the groom's saucer was a merry incident of the supper, which followed in the private dining rooms, and the finding of the sixpence, the thimble, the little slipper for the next engaged girl; the button for the bachelor and the ring for the next bride caused no end of gayety. The bride's table was done in yellow roses and shaded candles, and the ices and bonbons bore the national colors of red, white and blue. The evening finished with a dance in the great dining room, which was brilliantly decorated with flags. The honeymoon will be spent in the East, and later Capt. and Mrs. Leisenring will be at home in Columbus, while Captain Leisenring's detail continues there. Mrs. Leisenring belongs to a well known Army family. Her father was the late Lieut. Col. Ammon Arthur Augur, U.S.A.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. McLaughlin, of Zanesville, Ohio, announce the engagement of their daughter, Walda, to Lieut. Carey Herbert Brown, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A. The wedding will take place during the holidays.

The account of the marriage of Miss Elizabeth Ker Johnson, of St. Paul, and Lieut. Walter Reed Weaver, 28th U.S. Inf., which occurred Sept. 30, 1911, at St. Paul, Minn., is given in our Fort Snelling letter this week.

Mrs. Arthur Knowles, of New Bedford, Mass., announces the engagement of her daughter, Elizabeth Florence, to Asst. Naval Constr. Edmund Randall Norton, U.S.N.

The marriage of Miss Anne Newell Sloane, daughter of Asst. Engr. John David Sloane, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Sloane, to Mr. Dwight Edwards Robinson, son of Mr. and Mrs. William G. Robinson, of No. 54 East Sixty-sixth street, New York, will take place in Germantown, Pa., on Oct. 28, 1911.

The marriage of Miss Belle Audrey Forfar, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Forfar, of Minneapolis, Minn., to Lieut. Willis Shippam, C.A.C., was solemnized in St. Mark's Cathedral on Thursday, Sept. 28, 1911, Rev. James E. Freeman, officiating. A reception at the home of the bride followed the ceremony. Lieut. and Mrs. Shippam will be at home after Nov. 15 at Fort Wash-

In an exquisite setting of pink and white blossoms, which transformed the Presbyterian Church at Vallejo, Cal., into a veritable bower on Sept. 27, 1911, the wedding of Miss Edith Margaret Brownlie, daughter of Mrs. Margaret Brownlie and the late John Brownlie, of Vallejo, Cal., and Lieut. Harold G. Bowen, U.S.N., was solemnized in the presence of several hundred guests. Miss Brownlie, who was escorted to the altar by her two brothers, Robert Brownlie and Dr. James W. Brownlie, was exquisitely gowned in white charmeuse, elaborately embroidered, with which she wore the conventional long tulle veil and orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. The matron of honor was her sister, Mrs. William Robbins, of Suisun. The four bridesmaids were Miss Minnie Burnham, of Vallejo, Miss Helen Ayres, of San Francisco, Miss Ruth Jones, of Green Valley, and Miss Emily Simons, daughter of Med. Dir. Manly H. Simons, U.S.A., retired, gowned alike in pale pink chiffon. Little Christine Gleason, daughter of Naval Constr. and Mrs. Henry M. Gleason, U.S.N., of Mare Island, and Hayden Perkins, acted as flower bearers. Capt. Jay M. Salladay, U.S.N.C., was best man, and the ushers were Lieut. Milton S. Davis, Lieut. Herbert L. Kays, Asst. Naval Constr. Lee S. Border, U.S.N., and Ensign Thomas A. Symington, U.S.N. Rev. D. A. Mobley, pastor of the church, read the wedding service, which was followed by a reception for about one hundred guests at the home of the bride's mother. Lieut. and Mrs. Bowen left San Fran-

cisco the following morning for Providence, R.I., the former's home, where they will spend a few weeks before the latter reports for duty on the Atlantic coast. Until recently he was in command of the torpedo boat destroyer Hopkins, of the Pacific Torpedo Flotilla.

An interesting Navy-Yale wedding was that of Miss Geraldine Noel, daughter of the late Comdr. York Noel, U.S. Navy, and Mr. George Newell Whittlesey, Yale, 1900, of New York, who were married by Chaplain Matthew C. Gleeson, U.S. Navy, at 50 Willow street, Brooklyn, N.Y., on the evening of Oct. 3, 1911. The bride, who was given in marriage by her mother, wore white satin subline, with garnitures of orange blossoms, and a remarkably beautiful Spanish lace veil, the gift of her aunt, Mrs. Stephen Wright Quackenbush. This veil has been worn by members of her family for at least six generations, it having belonged to the bride's great-great-grandmother. The bridal bouquet was a shower of lilies of the valley, and the gift of the groom a pearl and sapphire brooch. There were no bridesmaids, the bride being attended only by her mother, who wore a handsome black velvet and lace gown. The best man was Mr. Gardner Colby Walworth, Yale 1900, of Boston, Mass., and the ushers were Messrs. Kenneth D. Lippincott, Yale 1900, of Boston, Mass., Richard E. Whittlesey, Yale 1906, brother of the groom, Kerfoot Marchant and Charles R. Coulter, all of New York. At the wedding ceremony and reception the Navy was represented by Rear Admiral and Mrs. J. Dexter Adams, Miss Adams, Pay. Dir. Leah Frazer, Capt. and Mrs. Nathaniel R. Usher, Capt. and Mrs. Charles A. Gove, Capt. and Mrs. William S. Benson, Capt. Harry S. Knapp, Col. and Mrs. William F. Spicer, Mrs. S. W. Quackenbush, Mrs. David Peacock, Dr. Asserson, Mrs. Gilbert S. King, Mr. and Mrs. John Moore, Naval Constr. and Mrs. W. J. Baxter, the Misses Baxter, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Stanford E. Moses, Capt. J. H. Chalker, U.S.R.C.S., and Mrs. J. H. Chalker. The wedding gifts were very numerous and handsome. After the wedding supper the bride and groom left for Montreal, Canada, where they will spend the month of October, and on their return to Brooklyn they will reside at 50 Pierpoint street. As the bride and groom were leaving the house they were loudly cheered and were given the Yale "yell" by a number of classmates and friends of the groom. When the bride reached the front door she suddenly turned toward the assembled guests and proudly cheered for the Navy, as beffited the granddaughter of Rear Admiral William A. Kirkland, U.S. Navy. This was a touching tribute to the memory of her father and grandfather, who were both well known and beloved by those who were associated with them throughout the Service.

Miss Sara Gibson Noble, daughter of Dr. Willis G. Noble, and niece of Lieut. Col. Robert J. Gibson, Med. Corps, U.S.A., retired, and also of Lieut. Col. William W. Gibson, Ord. Corps, U.S.A., was married to Mr. Robert B. Sosman, of Washington, D.C., on the evening of Sept. 30, 1911, at her home in Montclair, N.J., by the Rev. Hugh Black. A charming feature of the ceremony was the rendering of the beautiful Lohengrin wedding march. This was perfectly sung by Miss Elizabeth Carpenter, daughter of the late Brig. Gen. Gilbert S. Carpenter, as she led the bridal procession to the waiting minister and groom. The maid of honor was Miss Cary Noble, and the best man, Mr. Willis C. Noble, both a brother and sister of the bride. The bride was becomingly gowned in white satin, carrying white roses, while the bridesmaids wore pink and carried pink roses, and maiden hair ferns. Mr. and Mrs. Sosman will be at their home in Drummond, Md., after Nov. 1.

Mrs. Frank Emery Hobbs has announced the marriage of her daughter, Marion Emily, to Mr. Richard Schiller Hosford. The marriage occurred on Saturday, Sept. 30, at Moline, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Hosford will be at home after Dec. 1, at 524 Seventeenth street, Moline, Ill.

RECENT DEATHS.

Comdr. William H. Allderdice, U.S.N., retired, who died at New London, Conn., Oct. 3, 1911, was one of the most popular officers in the naval service. He was born in Wilmington, Del., Dec. 15, 1859; graduated from the Naval Academy in June, 1880. In 1881 he went on the Alliance in a cruise to the Arctic in search of the Jeannette. The Alliance cruised entirely around Iceland, thence to North Cape, and spent most of the summer cruising between the northwest shore of Spitzbergen and the ice pack on the Greenland coast, with the expectation of succoring the Jeannette should the polar drift carry her through this passage. Commander Allderdice served on board the U.S.S. Newport during the Spanish-American War. During his active career he served on a great many U.S. ships on the various stations, and was also an instructor at the U.S. Naval Academy. On June 30, 1905, upon his own application, he was placed upon the retired list, with the rank of commander. Besides being a naval officer of distinguished ability Commander Allderdice was a writer of considerable note, having written not only many technical articles, but also several stories and plays. One of his plays, "The Old Coat," had its premier in Washington, and was afterward put on the stage in New York, St. Louis, Chicago and elsewhere. One of his former shipmates says about him that in their cruise in the Arctic and during the period when the ship was cut off from civilization, in those gloomy days when men were wont to chafe under restraint, William Allderdice was always the leader in conjuring up subjects of interest, and he was eminently cheerful and contented. His lovable disposition was recognized throughout both branches of the military service of the United States and at all of his numerous clubs. He belonged to the New York Yacht Club, the Army and Navy Club and the Lambs Club in New York; the Union League Club in Philadelphia; the Army and Navy Club in Washington; the Bohemian Club in San Francisco, and the Officers' Mess in Annapolis. His funeral took place at New London, Conn., on Friday, Oct. 6. Commander Allderdice died at the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Winslow Allderdice, where he and his sister, Mrs. Ebbs, have been spending the summer.

Mr. Francis Marian Usher, father of Major Francis M. C. Usher, Med. Corps, U.S.A., died at Fulton, Ky., Sept. 25, 1911.

Mr. Charles Carroll Poore, half brother and foster-father of Major Benjamin A. Poore, 22d U.S. Inf., died at Fitchburg, Mass., Sept. 27, 1911.

Mary Ethridge Giblin, infant daughter of Mrs. William Giblin, and granddaughter of Pay Ingr. John R. Carmody, U.S.N., retired, died at New York city Sept. 24, 1911.

Major Jefferson D. Poindexter, U.S.A., retired, who died at Danville, Va., Sept. 9, 1911, was born in that

state on Nov. 28, 1865, and was a cadet at West Point from July 1, 1883, until Jan. 16, 1884. He was appointed an assistant surgeon in 1887, was made a captain in 1892, and was retired for disability with the rank of major in 1901.

Mrs. Katherine White Nagle, wife of Lieut. Percival E. Nagle, 69th N.Y., died at her home, No. 3 East 129th street, New York city, Sept. 29, 1911, from an affection of the stomach. Mrs. Nagle was the daughter of Mr. Patrick White, a prominent merchant in the lower section of the city. She is survived by her husband, three daughters and one son.

Sergt. George Uri, of the 5th U.S. Artillery, and holder of a medal of honor received by an Act of Congress for bravery and gallantry in action at battle of White Oak Swamp, Va., June 30, 1862, died in New York city Sept. 28, 1911, after a short illness. His widow resides at 434 West Fifty-eighth street.

Dr. A. T. Robertson, father of Comdr. A. H. Robertson, U.S.N., died at Denver, Colo., Sept. 29, 1911.

Commodore Holland N. Stevenson, U.S.N., retired, who died in San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 3, 1911, was born in Cambridge, N.Y., in 1844, and entered the Navy as an acting third assistant engineer Oct. 10, 1866. He was promoted third assistant engineer in 1868; second assistant engineer June 2, 1869; assistant engineer Feb. 24, 1874; passed assistant engineer Dec. 13, 1874, and chief engineer Dec. 10, 1892. He attained the rank of commodore June 30, 1905, and was retired the same day on his own application after thirty years' service. His active duty included duty on the Dakota, Cyane and Saranac, on the Pacific Station, 1868-71; on the Swatara with transit of Venus expedition to Southern Hemisphere, 1874-5; in the coast survey steamer Gedney, and Trenton, of the European Station, to 1881. He was on duty in the Wyoming, of the Atlantic Station; in the coast survey Patterson, in the Alliance, of the China Station, and the Monterey, of the Pacific Station, besides shore duty at various places. He was inspector of machinery at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., August 1899-February, 1908, this being his last active duty.

The funeral of Major Daniel Robinson, U.S.A., retired, who died at his residence in Des Moines, Iowa, a few days ago, took place at Fort Sheridan, Ill., on Monday morning, Oct. 2. In the absence of Colonel Pitcher on the Pacific coast the ceremonies were under charge of Col. M. F. Waltz. The remains were met in Chicago and accompanied to Fort Sheridan by Major Thomas G. Troxel, U.S.A., retired, and were received on arrival at the post depot of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad by the entire garrison, including the officers of the post, and escorted to the post cemetery, where the remains were interred beside those of a daughter of Major Robinson. Chaplain George D. Rice, 27th Inf., officiated, and made some remarks at the grave highly eulogistic of the virtues of the deceased officer. From his enlistment in the 7th U.S. Infantry Sept. 26, 1849, he traced his rise from private through various grades to ordnance sergeant and subsequent commission. At the close of the war, when many officers were relegated to civil life on the reduction of the Army and the discharge of the Volunteers, his commission was revoked. In June, 1865, he enlisted again in the 16th Infantry, and the following year obtained a commission in the 7th Infantry, in which he served in various grades for twenty-three years, until his retirement after over forty years' service, on Dec. 16, 1888, as captain. He was advanced to major on the retired list April 23, 1904. In addition to the families of a number of officers at the post, there were present Major Thomas G. Troxel, U.S.A., retired, Col. C. A. H. McCauley, U.S.A., retired, members of the family of the late Capt. P. T. Turnley, U.S.A., and of the late Col. F. F. Flint, U.S.A., and others.

Officers of the Army who have been stationed at Army headquarters, Omaha, Neb., will greatly regret to learn of the death of Gen. Charles F. Manderson, who died on board the S.S. Cedric shortly after it left Liverpool on Sept. 28. He was born in Philadelphia in 1837, and was educated in the public schools of that city. Later he moved to Canton, Ohio, where he studied law. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted with the Canton Zouaves, and later on was brevetted a brigadier general. In 1860 he moved to Omaha, and quickly rose in the political councils of the state of Nebraska. He was elected U.S. Senator from Nebraska in 1883, and used his influence to further the interests of the Army. He was influential in having retained at Omaha the Army headquarters of a department, and also in obtaining appropriations for the buildings at Omaha depot and, in addition, the new Fort Omaha, which replaced the old establishment north of Omaha, where, in General Crook's time, were located department headquarters and Fort Omaha in buildings small and inadequate for the purpose.

Mrs. Rosalie McDermott Baldridge, wife of Lieut. H. A. Baldridge, U.S.N., died at Baltimore, Md., Oct. 3, 1911.

THE FUNERAL OF ADMIRAL SCHLEY.

The funeral party arriving in Washington, D.C., Oct. 3, with Rear Admiral Schley's body were Mrs. Schley, Mr. R. M. S. Wortley and Mrs. Wortley, Dr. Winfield Scott Schley and Commodore James H. Sears, U.S.N., retired, who was with Rear Admiral Schley at the battle of Santiago and received high commendation from the Admiral for his part in the battle. Rear Admiral Silas Casey, retired, and Mrs. Casey received Mrs. Schley at the station.

The funeral was held in Washington Oct. 5, shortly after one o'clock. Private services were held at the Schley residence on I street by the Scottish Rite Masons. The body was then moved to St. John's Episcopal Church, where public services were conducted by the Rev. Roland Cotton Smith. The church was crowded by many Navy and personal friends of the deceased admiral. Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, U.S.N., naval aid to President Taft, attended as the representative of Mr. Taft. A detachment of seamen gunners were the active pallbearers, and the honorary pallbearers were Rear Admirals Reginald F. Nicholson, Bartlett J. Cromwell, Edward H. Gheen, Albert S. Barker, Thomas C. McLean, George C. Remey, U.S.N.; Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., and Alexander B. Hagner, formerly Justice, Capt. Thomas F. Schley, U.S.A., and Dr. Winfield Scott Schley, sons of the deceased; Mrs. Schley and Mrs. R. W. Wortley, the Rear Admiral's daughter, were in the funeral party. After the service had been concluded the coffin, which was draped with a flag, was placed on a caisson. The funeral escort consisted of one battery of Field Artillery from Fort Myer, Va., five companies of bluejackets, six companies of Marines and the brigade of midshipmen from the Naval Academy. The escort was in command of Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, U.S.N., commanding the Second Division of the Atlantic Fleet. The services at the grave in the Arlington

National Cemetery were brief, and were conducted in accordance with the naval ritual. Chaplain George L. Bayard, U.S.N., assisted the Rev. Dr. Smith at the grave. As the coffin was lowered a company of marines fired a salute and a bugler sounded taps. A half holiday was declared by order of President Taft for all Spanish War veterans in the government service to attend the funeral. An obituary of Admiral Schley appears on page 148 of this issue.

Mr. George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy, has sent this letter to Mrs. Schley:

"My Dear Mrs. Schley: Permit me to express to you my deep sympathy and regret in the death of your distinguished husband, of which I have just heard. If there is anything which I can do to aid you in this distressing time I beg you will call upon me.

"Believe me, very sincerely yours, G. v. L. MEYER.

"Mrs. Winfield S. Schley, No. 1826 I street, N.W., Washington, D.C."

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Comdr. A. B. Hoff, U.S.N., is undergoing treatment at the Naval Hospital, N.Y.

Rear Admiral William H. Everett, U.S.N., retired, has rented the Thorndyke villa in Kay street, Newport, R.I., for a year.

A daughter, Lulu Marie Bivins, was born to the wife of Ord. Sergt. Horace W. Bivins, U.S.A., at Billings, Mont., Sept. 25, 1911.

Dr. A. B. Cecil, late assistant surgeon, U.S.N., has accepted a position as assistant to the eminent surgeon, Dr. Hugh H. Young, of Baltimore, Md.

P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Charles Waite Orville Bunker, U.S.N., announce the birth of a son, Garrett, on Sept. 9, 1911, at the Naval Hospital, Mare Island.

Mrs. Smead, the mother of Lieut. Walter A. Smead, U.S.N., who has been spending some time in Seattle, Wash., is now visiting at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Mrs. Harry George, who has been visiting Comdr. and Mrs. E. F. Leiper, U.S.N., at the Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia, is now at the Hotel Gotham, New York city.

Major M. A. De Laney, Med. Corps, U.S.A., has returned to Washington after spending some time with his parents in Pennsylvania and on the North Shore and Beverly, Mass.

Mrs. Griswold, wife of Lieut. R. M. Griswold, U.S.N., on duty at Bremerton, Wash., has been called East by the illness of her father, Col. Thomas Sharpe, and left for Chambersburg, Pa.

Mrs. B. Saunders Bullard will give up her apartment at the Normandie, Philadelphia, this week, following the ships to Old Point and spending the early winter with Capt. and Mrs. Bullard in Norfolk.

Mrs. McRae and small daughter have left Washington to join Major McRae at his new station, Jefferson City, Mo. Miss Dorothy McRae is attending the National Cathedral School in Washington, which she entered last year.

A meeting of the Minnesota Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., will be held at the Hotel Ryan, St. Paul, Tuesday evening, Oct. 10, 1911. After dinner Companion Col. James H. Davidson will read a paper, entitled, "Cumberland Gap, 1862."

Mrs. Pyne, widow of Capt. Charles M. Pyne, U.S.A., left Middletown, Conn., this week, for Elizabeth, N.J., where she will spend several weeks before joining her son and daughter-in-law, Paymr. Frederick G. Pyne, U.S.N., and Mrs. Pyne, at their home in Washington, D.C.

Rear Admiral James M. Forsyth, U.S.N., who resides at Shamokin, Pa., received a telegram Sept. 21 from George W. Kendrick, Jr., congratulating him on his having received the honor of an election to the Supreme Council of thirty-third degree Masons. The Admiral is member of Caldwell Consistory, Bloomsburg.

Mrs. Southerland and the Misses Southerland have returned to Washington from California, where they spent the summer with Rear Admiral Southerland, who is in command of the Second Division of the Pacific Fleet. They have reopened their house in N street, where they expect to remain throughout the winter.

Mrs. Frederick W. Coleman, the widow of Major F. W. Coleman, U.S.A., and mother of Capt. F. W. Coleman, adjutant of the 10th U.S. Infantry, who has been at the Victoria Hotel, San Francisco, sailed on the S.S. Wilhelmina Sept. 27 for Honolulu, to visit her daughter, Mrs. Carter, wife of Capt. C. C. Carter, of the General Staff.

"Capts. William F. Fullam and Cameron McRae Winslow, U.S.N." says the Newport (R.I.) Herald of Sept. 30, "arrived Sept. 29 to visit their families. They will be members of the court which will try Capt. James P. Parker, commanding the battleship Nebraska, whose ship touched a sand bar in making Boston, where the court-martial will convene on Oct. 3."

Governor Dix, of New York, on Sept. 30 signed a pardon for Peter C. Hains, Jr., late captain, U.S.A., who killed William E. Annis at the Bayside (L.I.) Yacht Club house in August, 1908. Mr. Hains was released from prison on Oct. 3 after serving two years, four months and sixteen days, and with his father, Gen. P. C. Hains, U.S.A., retired, and two brothers left for Washington, D.C.

The total membership of the twenty-one commanderies of the M.O.L.L.U.S. on July 31, 1911, as shown by the report of Bvt. Lieut. Col. John P. Nicholson, U.S.V., recorder-in-chief, was 8,347. The total membership in each commandery is as follows: Pennsylvania, 1,007; New York, 1,119; Maine, 150; Massachusetts, 820; California, 685; Wisconsin, 181; Illinois, 583; District of Columbia, 831; Ohio, 758; Michigan, 246; Minnesota, 281; Oregon, 75; Missouri, 274; Nebraska, 90; Kansas, 173; Iowa, 214; Colorado, 211; Indiana, 307; Washington, 148; Vermont, 128; Maryland, 60; total, 8,347.

Mrs. Herman A. Sievert, wife of Captain Sievert, U.S.A., of Fort Russell, Wyo., presided at a most beautifully appointed green and white luncheon Sept. 23, sweet peas and asters being the flowers used. A Japanese tone also prevailed in the table accessories, the centerpiece being a dragon candelabra, and smaller candle holders were placed at each end. All of the candles were shaded in green, and the place-cards were hand-painted Japanese art. Covers were laid for Mrs. Guillfoyle, Mrs. Hoyle and Mrs. Erwin, who were the guests of honor, and Mrs. Dade, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Brant, Mrs. Christian, of the post, and Mrs. R. N. La Fontaine, Mrs. J. A. Riner, Mrs. Paul Lariver, from Cheyenne.

Lieut. Archibald G. Stirling, U.S.N., was registered at the Casino in Newport, R.I., on Monday, Oct. 2.

Brig. Gen. George B. Davis, U.S.A., and Mrs. Davis have returned from the North Shore of Massachusetts to Washington, D.C.

Paymr. Eugene F. Hall, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hall, who spent some time at Heaton Hall, Atlantic City, N.J., are now in Washington, D.C.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Harris (Eleanor Moseley), of Lancaster, Mass., are receiving congratulations on the birth of their son, Edward Moseley, on Oct. 4.

Capt. Preston Brown, U.S.A., and Ensign Warren C. Nixon, U.S.N., were among the passengers on the S.S. St. Louis arriving at New York on Sept. 30.

Mrs. Robert Shaw Oliver, wife of the Assistant Secretary of War, returned to Washington, D.C., on Oct. 2 from visits to Mount Kisco, N.Y., and on Long Island.

Mrs. Bootes, wife of Capt. James T. Bootes, U.S.M.C., now attached to the U.S.S. Michigan, and infant daughter are at the Duddington, Washington, D.C., for the winter.

Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, U.S.A., and Mrs. Morton have taken apartments at the Cairo, Washington, D.C., for the winter, among a colony of retired officers and their families.

Mrs. Washington, wife of Comdr. Thomas Washington, U.S.N., who spent some time at the Hot Springs, Va., has returned to Washington, D.C., and is at her residence, 2228 Q street.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, U.S.N., Mrs. Schroeder and the Misses Schroeder will close their summer home at Jamestown, R.I., and return to Washington, D.C., early in October.

Lieut. Paul P. Blackburn, U.S.N., and Mrs. Blackburn and small son have arrived at Annapolis, Md., where Lieutenant Blackburn will be on duty at the U.S. Naval Academy this winter.

Rear Admiral Bartlett J. Cromwell, U.S.N., and Mrs. Cromwell have returned to Washington, D.C., from New England, and have opened their New Hampshire avenue residence for the season.

Comdr. Robert E. Coontz, U.S.N., and Mrs. Coontz have taken for the winter the residence of Mrs. Harrison, the widow of Colonel Harrison, U.S.A., on Wyoming avenue, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Robert F. Jackson, U.S.A., retired, returned to Pomfret, Conn., from his home in Middletown, Conn., last week, and will resume his duties as instructor at the boys' school in that place.

Col. Charles H. Heyl, U.S.A., retired, and the Misses Julia and Helen Heyl have returned to their winter home on Wyoming avenue, Washington, D.C., after having spent several months at Deer Park, Md.

Mrs. Converse, widow of Rear Admiral George A. Converse, U.S.N., who has been visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Augustine Derby, at their home in Rye, N.Y., has returned to Washington, D.C.

Brig. Gen. Samuel Ovenshine, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Ovenshine and Miss Sally Ovenshine, who spent the summer at South Milford, Nova Scotia, have returned to their Twenty-first street residence, in Washington, D.C.

Brig. Gen. Edwin M. Coates, U.S.A., and Mrs. Coates are guests at the Moraine, at Highland Park, Ill., the finest hotel along the North Shore above Chicago, which is now filled with suburban homes of Chicago business men.

Surg. Robert M. Kennedy, U.S.N., and Mrs. Kennedy have leased for the winter the residence of Mrs. John C. Fremont, widow of Rear Admiral Fremont, U.S.N., at the corner of Florida avenue and R street, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Bradford and Miss Rose Bradford, wife and daughter of Rear Admiral Royal R. Bradford, U.S.N., returned to Washington, D.C., on Sept. 26, from New England, and are at their home, 1522 P street. Rear Admiral Bradford will remain at his country place in Maine some time longer.

Lieut. Charles D. Galloway, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Galloway have returned from Spring Lake, N.J., where they have been since the middle of August, and are at their apartment in the Dupont, Washington, D.C. Lieutenant Galloway has entirely recovered from the effects of his illness of the early summer. Lieut. Richard S. Galloway, U.S.N., spent several days visiting his parents since their return.

Midshipman John A. Baird, U.S.N., who was recently removed from the U.S. battleship Vermont at the Norfolk Yard to the Naval Hospital at that station, after having been knocked down, while on duty as assistant officer of the deck, by the fall of a scaffold used in target practice, has been found upon examination there to have suffered a fracture of a leg in two places, as well as of a rib, and to have had a very narrow escape from fatal injuries. Midshipman Baird is a son of Capt. William Baird, U.S.A., retired, and a grandson of the late Gen. Absalom Baird.

Customs and immigration officials at San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 28, were surprised to find on the arrival from Australia of the British freighter Strathaird that the ship carried no less than five stewardesses, despite the fact that it is not licensed to carry passengers. Further amazement awaited them on the disclosure of the identity of the feminine help. They were Mrs. G. F. Cottle, wife of Surgeon Cottle, U.S.N.; Mrs. R. B. Westlake, wife of Paymaster Westlake, U.S.N., and the wife and two daughters of Pay Clerk Smith, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. Annapolis. The Annapolis has been ordered home from Pago Pago. There is no direct passenger service to that port, and the wives of the officers of the Annapolis avoided a long, roundabout journey by shipping as part of the crew of the freighter.

"Capt. Harold L. Jackson, U.S.A., retired," says the Burlington Free Press and Times, "who succeeds Major D. L. Tate, U.S.A., as commandant of the cadet battalion at the University of Vermont, has taken quarters for the present at the Hotel Vermont. Mrs. Jackson, who is now at Fort Lawton, near Seattle, Wash., visiting her brother, 1st Lieut. A. D. Budd, 25th Inf., will join her husband in Burlington about Feb. 1 next. Captain Jackson comes of Army circles. His father, Chaplain John W. Jackson, served in the Civil War, and Captain Jackson himself was born while his father was in the Army. His sister is the wife of Capt. F. W. Lewis, of the 29th Inf., the son of Capt. John R. Lewis, a Vermonter, who was retired with the rank of colonel." The record of Captain Jackson is given, which includes service in the campaign in Cuba in 1898 and service in the Philippines, where he was wounded at Caloocan, March 25, 1899. He took part in many expeditions, and was commended in general orders by General Chaffee for gallantry.

Gen. and Mrs. Frank Thorp, U.S.A., are at the Hotel Gordon, Washington, D.C.

Surg. S. G. Evans, from the Pacific Fleet, is spending a leave of absence with friends in Washington.

A son, Malcolm Alden Knowles, was born to the wife of Capt. A. C. Knowles, U.S.A., at Fort Gibbon, Alaska, Aug. 26.

A son, Jesse Cyrus Drain, jr., was born to the wife of Lieut. Jesse C. Drain, 28th U.S. Inf., at Union, S.C., Sept. 27, 1911.

Capt. Frank P. Amos, U.S.A., and Mrs. Amos have arrived at their post in Texas, after having spent several months in travel.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, U.S.N., retired, left Boston Oct. 3 by the Cymric, of the White Star Line, for Liverpool.

Miss Blackford, sister of Mrs. W. L. Reed, 10th U.S. Inf., arrived from Europe Oct. 4, and will be in Washington for the winter.

A daughter, Mary Ingraham Henry, was born to the wife of Capt. Guy V. Henry, Cav., U.S.A., at Fort Riley, Kas., Sept. 29, 1911.

Major J. C. Nicholls, U.S.A., returned to his desk in the Ordnance Department after a month's leave, which he spent on Fisher's Island.

A daughter, Ruth Edythe Burger, was born to the wife of Warrant Mach. John E. Burger, U.S.N., at Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 23, 1911.

Major Henry Leonard, U.S.M.C., after his retirement, will be kept on active duty until he completes the work to which he has been assigned.

A daughter, Violet Graham, was born to the wife of Lieut. William B. Graham, 20th U.S. Inf., at Fort Shafter, Hawaii, Sept. 21, 1911.

A daughter, Elizabeth Kleckner Wilson, was born to the wife of Capt. E. R. Wilson, 11th U.S. Inf., at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Sept. 26, 1911.

Capt. E. E. Capehart, U.S.N., who has been on duty in Washington, has been ordered to command the Michigan, relieving Capt. N. R. Usher.

Mrs. Henry G. Lyon, widow of Major H. G. Lyon, U.S.A., is living with her mother, Mrs. Louise Dresel, at 1758 Q street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Lieut. and Mrs. Allan M. Pope, U.S.A., have issued cards announcing the birth of a daughter, Elvira Dickson Pope, on Sept. 27, 1911, at Manlius, N.Y.

A daughter, Helen Pendleton Manley, was born to the wife of Lieut. F. W. Manley, 4th U.S. Inf., at St. Luke's Hospital, Newburgh, N.Y., Oct. 3, 1911.

Capt. and Mrs. I. C. Jenks, formerly 24th Infantry, have moved from Fort Ontario, N.Y., and are now living at 1554 Kanawha street, Charleston, W. Va.

Col. and Mrs. A. Slaker, U.S.A., after spending several weeks at the Hotel Wolcott, New York city, have gone to Fort Banks, Mass., the Colonel's new station.

Mrs. Joseph Tilford has closed her cottage at Fisher's Island, N.Y., and with her daughter, Mrs. Cameron, will stop a few days in New York, en route to Washington.

Mrs. Suplee, wife of Capt. E. M. Suplee, 10th U.S. Cav., and Mrs. H. McLeod, of New York city, were week-end guests of Lieut. and Mrs. O. Westover at West Point.

Comdr. D. W. Blamer, U.S.N., has been ordered to command the Paducah, relieving Comdr. W. W. Gilmer, who will command the Hannibal, now fitting out for commission.

Dr. H. G. Burton, assistant surgeon, U.S.A., retired, has been appointed chief surgeon of Veterans' Home, California. He left Oakland, Cal., Oct. 1, to assume his new duties.

Major Gen. G. A. Gillespie, U.S.A., and Mrs. Gillespie were at the Hotel Buckingham, New York city, this week for a few days, before returning to their home in Washington, D.C.

Major Gen. Commandant William P. Biddle, U.S.M.C., and Capt. D. P. Hall, aid, are inspecting Southern Marine Corps barracks and stations, and will return to Washington Oct. 12.

Surg. E. R. Stitt, who has been on duty at the Naval Hospital at Canacao, P.I., has been detailed as professor of bacteriology and microscopical work at the Naval Medical School, Washington.

Mrs. Francis P. Siviter and her daughter, Elizabeth, have returned to Pittsburgh, Pa., after spending a delightful summer in Northern Michigan. Mrs. Siviter's address is 123 Dithridge street.

Brig. Gen. Alfred Mordecai, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Mordecai have returned from their summer vacation in Maine and New Hampshire. General Mordecai took up his duties in the Ordnance Department on Oct. 5.

Surgeon General Stokes, of the Navy, delivered a very interesting and instructive address to the faculty and students at the opening of this year's session of the Naval Medical School, at Washington, on Oct. 3.

The wife of Lieut. Comdr. Needham Lee Jones, U.S.N., two children and maid, of 1525 New Hampshire avenue, Washington, D.C., sailed for Paris on Oct. 3 on the Holland-American Nieuw Amsterdam, to spend the winter.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover and their daughters have returned to their New Hampshire avenue home, Washington, D.C., from Bar Harbor, where they spent a delightful summer, and from a short stay in New York.

Brig. Gen. D. J. Craigie, U.S.A., and Mrs. Craigie leave Cambridge Springs, Pa., Oct. 7, for New York and Philadelphia, where they will visit relatives, returning to Washington and opening their apartment at the Rochebambe the latter part of the month.

Lieut. and Mrs. Wilbur R. Van Auken have returned to their home, 221 King George street, Annapolis, Md., after spending the month of September in the Adirondacks and Mohawk Valley. While in Utica they were the house guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Proctor.

Kenyon Lloyd, the young son of Chaplain and Mrs. W. K. Lloyd, 2d Field Art., now stationed at Vancouver Barracks, recently won a handsome loving cup at the boys' tennis tournament at Livingston Club, Portland. Young men from sixteen to nineteen years could enter the tournament.

"Dr. Sidney M. Bunker, of Burlington, Vt., appointed first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps of the U.S. Army," says the Burlington Free Press and Times, "has made good in his profession, and will carry with him to his new field of labor the congratulations and best wishes of his many friends."

Capt. John S. Marshall, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Marshall are at Peekskill, N.Y., in attendance upon the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the "Harris

Light Cavalry," 2d N.Y. Cav. Vols., in which Captain Marshall served during the Civil War as a private soldier.

Col. Robert M. Thompson, formerly of the Navy, president of the American Olympic Committee, has subscribed \$1,000 to a fund to provide for sending the American team to the games at Stockholm in 1912. Colonel Thompson stated that the Army and Navy Corps were anxious to send over an individual team for the rifle contest.

Mrs. Andrew D. Chaffin, wife of Lieut. A. D. Chaffin, 29th Inf., Fort Slocum, N.Y., entertained with a delightful "Cavalry" luncheon on Wednesday, Sept. 27, in honor of Mrs. P. J. Kiehl, wife of Lieutenant Kiehl, 13th Cav., and her sister, Mrs. Keppeler, of New Rochelle. The guests included Mrs. H. B. Crosby, Mrs. F. L. Roberts, jr., Mrs. T. P. Bernard, Mrs. F. E. De Loffre, Mrs. Worthington Moseley and Mrs. Kiehl and Mrs. Keppeler.

"Serving the Republic," a book of memoirs by Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., is announced for immediate publication. In this record of his public services General Miles covers a half-century of American history. The part of the work which deals with the Civil War is only second in importance to the accounts of Grant and Sherman. Added to this is General Miles's narrative of his Western experiences against the Indians, the Spanish War campaign and his occupation of Porto Rico.

Mrs. William A. Nichols, wife of Colonel Nichols, was hostess on Wednesday, Sept. 27, at a delightful bridge party at the Keystone Apartments, San Francisco, Cal., given in honor of Mrs. Arthur Murray. Among the guests present were Mrs. Van Winkle, Mrs. Hardaway, Mrs. Williamson, Mrs. Wisser, Mrs. Irons, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Haskell, Mrs. Van Schrader, Mrs. Borda, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Murtagh, Mrs. Chauncey Thomas, Mrs. O'Neill, Mrs. Grimes, Mrs. Haynes, Mrs. Brush and Mrs. Williamson; also Miss Borda and Miss Van Winkle assisted in serving the refreshments.

Col. John C. Gresham, 14th U.S. Cav., who is trying to interest the leading natives and foreigners residing near Army posts throughout the Philippine Islands in the business of raising green forage for the use of public animals, returned to Manila Aug. 28 last from an extended trip to the southern islands. He visited Camp Downs, Leyte; Warwick Barracks, Cebu; Camps Overton, Keithley, Malabang, Parang, Cotobato and Zamboanga, Mindanao; Jolo, Sulu Archipelago, and Camp Jossman, Illoilo. At each place Colonel Gresham met the leading men and received assurances that they were interested. Colonel Gresham is of the opinion that as soon as the proper seed can be sent to these localities forage growing will be seriously taken up and successfully carried on. Mr. Walters, an inspector in the Bureau of Lands, accompanied Colonel Gresham.

An intimate sketch of Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, U.S.N., "the man who holds command over the mightiest fleet that this nation has ever mustered," appears in Harper's Weekly of Sept. 30, from the pen of Walter S. Meriwether. It says, in part: "Those whose pre-conceived notion of admirals pictures bluff old sea-dogs who roar against the gale would never recognize in this urbane and courteous gentleman the man to whom this Government has entrusted the vast responsibilities which go with the command of the Atlantic Fleet. Brought to a high degree of efficiency by the four admirals who had commanded it, Evans, Sperry, Wainwright and Schroeder, none who know Admiral Osterhaus have any doubt that the same high degree of efficiency will be maintained during his administration of its affairs. Appointed from Missouri, Osterhaus entered the Naval Academy as a midshipman in 1865. To enumerate the ships on which he has served would almost be equivalent to writing the register of the old Navy and a considerable part of the new one. Throughout his entire career he has been an extremely popular officer and an excellent shipmate. With the iron nerve which comes of long experience on the bridge of a battleship he combines a rare quality of kindly humor. The Admiral's chief characteristic is straightforwardness. He is from Missouri, and has to be "shown," but he has always been progressive. He is a close student of naval progress and is a tactician of a high order. Exceedingly fond of children, he is one of the most approachable of men, and his relations with all in the Service and of all grades are always friendly. The Admiral married Miss Wilson, of Norfolk, Va., and they have two sons. The elder is Lieutenant Osterhaus, now serving as ordnance officer on the battleship Idaho. The younger is a doctor. The Admiral comes of fighting stock, his father, Gen. Hugo Osterhaus, having been a distinguished officer in the Civil War."

MILITARY MATTERS IN VERMONT.

In speaking of the work of Lieut. John B. Barnes, 5th Inf., U.S.A., who has been detailed by the War Department as inspector-instructor of the Vermont National Guard, and placed on the staff of the Governor, the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press says: "Lieutenant Barnes has already demonstrated to the military circles of Vermont that he has the precise qualifications needed to place the National Guard on a first class footing, and we are confident that his enthusiastic labors in connection with the project to promote the efficiency of Vermont's military forces will bear generous fruitage." This is simple justice to an officer who during the short time that he has been with the Vermont troops has shown himself to be thoroughly posted in his profession, and has already created a greater interest and enthusiasm among the officers and men of the National Guard in their work. This was demonstrated in the marked improvement shown by the Vermont troops at the encampment recently held at Camp Governor Mead, near Fort Ethan Allen. The 3d Battalion of the 5th U.S. Infantry, Major Armand I. Lasseigne commanding, made a most creditable showing at Camp Governor Mead, the soldierly bearing of the men and their military precision under arms being a great object lesson to the Vermont troops, while the discipline of this old and noted regiment was unexcelled. Captains Arrowsmith, Partello and Standiford, 1st Lieutenants Whiting, Goodwin and Crystal, battalion adjutant, and 2d Lieutenants Overholser, Rutherford, Dickinson, battalion quartermaster, and Lawrence were present with the battalion, and rendered efficient service during this encampment. The students of Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., formed the 1st Squadron of the 1st Regiment Cavalry, Vermont N.G., and were under command of Capt. Frank Tompkins, of the 11th U.S. Cav., professor of military science and tactics at Norwich University. Capt. Lincoln C. Andrews, of the 15th U.S. Cav., who has been detailed by the War Department as inspector of Cavalry for the

states of New York and Vermont, was also present during the entire encampment, and under the supervision and instruction of Captains Tompkins and Andrews the Norwich cadets made wonderful advancement at Camp Governor Mead. These officers are at the top of their profession and have a large acquaintance among Vermonters.

In addition to the other organizations, Troops K and M, of the 10th Cavalry, were in camp, Capt. Harry La T. Cavenaugh commanding, the troop commanders being Capt. Henry W. Parker and Lieutenant Conard. The presence of the 10th Cavalry detail was of the greatest help to the young gentlemen of Norwich University.

The review of the 10th U.S. Cavalry, Col. Thaddeus W. Jones commanding, on the afternoon of Sept. 22, in honor of the 9th Vermont Regimental Association, was a grand affair and worthy of especial mention. The colored soldiers never looked or behaved better, while the horses were in splendid condition. Lieut. Col. George H. Gale was in command, Capt. William L. Luhn adjutant and Capt. Robert J. Fleming quartermaster, the regiment passing Colonel Jones, the reviewing officer, at a walk, trot and gallop, this all being done in excellent form. The great feat of the day, however, was the jumping over the hurdles, platoon front, which was never before seen at Fort Ethan Allen, and was a revelation to the large number of guests present.

DOUBLE VICTORY OF 11TH CAVALRY.

POLO.

The 11th Cavalry polo team, composed of Captain Langhorne, Lieutenants Swift, Chandler and Kimball, won the Velie Army Challenge Polo Trophy on Sept. 19 on the polo field at the lower post, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, from the team of the 3d Cavalry. The score was 4 to 0. In its account of the game the San Antonio Express says:

The 3d Cavalry battled in its accustomed game manner, but the 11th had the better team play and hitting. The 11th really scored four goals to the one made by the 3d, but the latter lost all of its points through four safeties. Lieutenants Swift and Smith, the latter of the 3d Cav., were the stars of the game. Captain Langhorne deserves great credit for his work as No. 4. The most brilliant play was made by Smith, 3d Cav., in the last quarter, when he carried the ball in a whirlwind dash the full length of the field, only to miss a goal by a shade. Players and horses suffered from the clouds of dust. Immediately after the final whistle the 11th Cavalry enlisted men gave a mounted parade to the clubhouse, cheering for their team. The defeat at the hands of the 3d in the tourney had rankled, and the victory on Sept. 19 caused the greatest demonstration of the 11th's enlisted men that ever had attended a polo victory at the post. One of the largest crowds that ever gathered here saw the encounter.

Following is the lineup for the game:

| | |
|--|----------------|
| 11th Cavalry (4) | 3d Cavalry (0) |
| Lieutenant Swift.....No. 1.....Lieut. H. Johnson | |
| Lieutenant Chandler.....No. 2.....Lieutenant Bristol | |
| Lieutenant Kimball.....No. 3.....Lieutenant Smith | |
| Captain Langhorne.....No. 4.....Lieutenant Shiverick | |
| Substitutes: For 11th, Lieutenants Fuller and Mills; for 3d, Lieuts. H. Johnson and Boyd. Goals, Chandler (2), Kimball (2), H. Johnson. Safeties, Shiverick, H. Johnson, Smith (2). Periods, eight of five minutes each. Referee, Colonel Treat, 3d Field Art. | |

BASEBALL.

In an eleven-inning battle on the upper post diamond on Sept. 25—the last game and the play-off of the tie—the 11th U.S. Cavalry won at baseball from the 10th U.S. Infantry, 9 to 8, amid the greatest excitement. Battling gamely, doggedly, an uphill battle, the 11th won by sheer nerve and better all around work. A dust storm in the seventh inning stopped the game a few minutes. Fully 3,000 soldiers and civilians saw the contest. When Kromer in the eleventh inning hit over the center fielder's head with Dodson on first and the ball clearly was good for three bases at the least the crowd surged over the field like a tidal wave. Parading the maneuver encampment and the nearby streets with the band and a mule, the enlisted men of the 11th Cavalry made a Roman holiday. On the mule was a banner bearing the legend: "The 11th Cavalry Has the 10th Infantry's Goat."

MORNING GAME.

Although outshitting the 22d Infantry in the morning game, the 11th Cavalry went down before better baseball. The score of 8 to 4 was fair enough as the game was played.

| 22D INFANTRY. | | 11TH CAVALRY. | |
|---|----|---------------|----|
| A. B. | H. | O. A. | E. |
| Terrell, cf.....4 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Kemp, 1b.....4 | 0 | 6 | 1 |
| Lamb, rf.....5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Grady, c.....5 | 4 | 9 | 2 |
| Fisher, 3b.....5 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Ojukum, 2b.....4 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Hoffman, lf.....3 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Erickson, ss.....4 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Creekbaum, p.....4 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Totals | 38 | 4 | 27 |
| Batted for Tingle in ninth. | | 8 | 0 |
| Score, 22d Infantry, 8; 11th Cavalry 4. | | | |

AFTERNOON GAME.

With both teams keyed to the breaking point, the 10th Infantry got away in the lead in the very first inning. When the 11th started to score the 10th had a lead of 4 to 0. Only once before the final inning was the 11th ahead, and then only with one run for a brief space. In the ninth inning, with the bases full and no one out, the 11th seemed about to break the tie. But the 10th retired the side in order with the three men still on the corners. The tenth inning was featureless. Two were out when the winning run came over for the 11th.

With the score 8 to 7 in favor of the 10th Infantry and the 11th Cavalry coming to bat in the last half of the eleventh inning, Delaney led off with a pop-up to first base. Dezendorf then hit for two bases and stole third as Simmons fanned. Two were out. Dezendorf scored the tying run on a passed ball. Dodson singled.

With two strikes and one ball Kromer hit far over the center fielder's head, and Dodson swept easily across the plate into the arms of a crowd that had broken all bounds. The game was over, and the long series for the Army League Cup was decided. Dezendorf was the hero

of the game, having been taken out of the morning game after some hard luck errors. The score:

| 10TH INFANTRY. | | | | 11TH CAVALRY. | | | |
|--------------------|----------|---------------------|------------|---------------|-------|-------------|-------|
| A. B. H. O. | A. E. | A. B. H. O. | A. E. | A. B. H. O. | A. E. | A. B. H. O. | A. E. |
| Cassidy, 3b...6 | 1 0 3 | 0 Myers, 3b...5 | 0 3 3 2 | | | | |
| Furrow, c....6 | 2 14 2 | 0 Specht, 1b...5 | 1 17 0 0 | | | | |
| Smith, ss....5 | 2 0 2 | 0 McJunkin, cf....5 | 2 0 0 0 | | | | |
| Van Ottman, p....4 | 1 0 2 | 0 Delaney, 2b...6 | 1 2 2 0 | | | | |
| Duff, rf....5 | 1 2 0 | 1 Desendorf, ss...6 | 2 5 3 1 | | | | |
| Webber, 2b...5 | 3 2 5 | 0 Simmons, rf....4 | 0 1 0 0 | | | | |
| Langner, If....4 | 1 1 0 | 0 Tingle, If....4 | 1 0 0 0 | | | | |
| Weiss, 1b....5 | 1 13 0 | 1 Kromer, c....6 | 2 4 3 1 | | | | |
| Alley, cf....5 | 0 0 0 | 0 Geer, p....4 | 2 0 8 0 | | | | |
| | | Dodson2 | 1 1 0 0 | | | | |
| Totals45 | 12 32 11 | 4 Totals48 | 13 33 19 4 | | | | |

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Score, 10th Infantry, 8; 11th Cavalry, 9.

MONUMENT TO WOMEN OF THE CIVIL WAR.

An interesting event of the meeting of the New York Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., at Delmonico's, New York city, on Oct. 4, and the banquet which followed, was the starting of a project for a national monument to the women of the Civil War. The idea was started by Capt. James A. Scrymser, and it is proposed to raise \$500,000 to erect such a monument in Washington. The committee of ways and means of the state commandery consists of Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, Gen. J. Fred Pierson, Major J. Langdon Ward, Capt. James A. Scrymser, Loyall Farragut and Mr. Thomas Sturgis. Announcement was made that a gift of \$50,000 had been made by a retired Army officer, whose identity has not been revealed, to start the fund of \$500,000. James M. Beck responded to a toast proposed by General Ripley "To the Memory of the Noble Women of the Civil War." The Rev. H. G. Buehler gave an illustrated lecture on the battle of Gettysburg, and the following were elected to membership: Capt. Daniel Delehanty, U.S.N.; Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U.S.A.; Lieut. Moses W. Cortwright, Lieut. J. H. Jewett, and Capt. H. J. Kopper, U.S.V., and H. A. Phillips, W. H. Symington, A. T. Blake and H. D. Denny, relatives of deceased officers.

A circular announcing the project for a monument to the women of the Civil War states that a member of the Commandery of the State of New York, M.O.L.L.U.S., guaranteed a subscription of \$50,000 toward the monument upon the condition that \$300,000 be raised within one year. A copy of the resolution heartily concurring in the proposal will be forwarded to the commandery-in-chief and the other commanderies of this order, to the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, to the president of the Women's Relief Corps of the Grand Army of the Republic, to the president of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic and to all kindred associations, together with the Pension Bureau at Washington, all soldiers homes and all veterans and other patriotic men and women of America, with a request that they co-operate with the Commandery of the State of New York, in collecting the funds. The commandery-in-chief, at its annual meeting to be held in Philadelphia on Oct. 18, 1911, will be requested to endorse this project and recommend it to the twenty-one state commanderies, thus giving to the project impetus and publicity, to the end that a monument may be built and the long delayed debt of gratitude be paid to the memory of those noble women of the Civil War, and their deeds of valor and sacrifice be thus perpetuated.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Sept. 29, 1911.

A brilliant Army function was the hop given at the Country Club last Tuesday evening by the officers and ladies of the 11th Cavalry, complimentary to the officers and ladies of the 3d Cavalry. The guests were received by Col. James Parker, 11th Cav., Mrs. Read, wife of Lieut. Col. R. D. Read, 3d Cav., and Mrs. Jones, wife of Capt. Samuel G. Jones, 11th Cav.

The splendid regimental band furnished delightful music for the dance, and was stationed on the spacious porch, where some of the dancers formed into little groups, and enjoyed the cool breeze, which was quite in evidence on that evening. The 3d Cavalry band rendered most excellent music in the garden during the intermission. The regimental colors were conspicuously placed at the end of the hop room, the guidons and large flags were effectively hung on the side walls, and a large dag served as a curtain to cover the entrance into the banquet room, where a most tempting supper was spread. After eleven o'clock a trumpeter sounded off mess call which was a signal for partners to form into a grand march, Colonel Parker leading with Mrs. Read. The guests were seated at a large T-shaped table and all did justice to the tempting viands and sparkling wine. Champagne punch and lemonade were served.

Those invited were General Duncan and staff, Messrs. Rainier and Drury, Mrs. McIntyre and her guest, Miss Moreland, Mr. and Mrs. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Badger and Miss Bolling; 3d Cavalry guests—Col. and Mrs. Read, Major and Mrs. Rice, Major and Mrs. Thayer, Capt. and Mrs. Conrad, Capt. and Mrs. Taylor, Capt. and Mrs. Winters, Capt. and Mrs. Grant, and their sister, Dr. and Mrs. Swartzkep, Captains Harper and Benjamin, Lieut. and Mrs. Nelson, Lieut. and Mrs. H. Johnson, Lieut. and Mrs. Boyd, Lieut. and Mrs. Somerville, Lieut. and Mrs. Wagner, Lieut. and Mrs. Re de V. Johnson, Chaplain and Mrs. Mills, Capt. and Mrs. Van Way, Lieut. and Mrs. Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Bristol, Lieut. and Mrs. Read, Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor, Lieut. Jack Johnson; 11th Cavalry—Colonel Parker, Captains Vidmer, Clayton, Thomas, Langhorne, Jones, Capt. and Mrs. Amos, Lieut. and Mrs. Chester Mills, Lieutenants Jewell, Ruggles, MacKinley, Kimball, Estes, Chandler; Colonel Treat, 3d Field Art., Majors Martin and Evans, 17th Inf.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Oct. 4, 1911.

The Misses Allen, daughters of Major H. T. Allen, have been on an automobile trip through Virginia. Miss Jeanette Allen has returned to the post and Miss Daschka to her school in Connecticut. Mrs. Downer's mother and sister, Mrs. Trevor and small daughter, left last Wednesday for their home in Cincinnati. Lieut. J. W. Downer left last Thursday for Bryn Mawr, Pa., and returned Sunday. Col. G. Garrard and Lieut. Col. F. O. Johnson spent last Thursday at Fredericksburg, Va., and attended the horse show. Mrs. Miles, her small daughter and her mother, Mrs. Belden Noble, returned last Thursday.

Major and Mrs. Charles P. Summerall and children have arrived and are living in quarters No. 9. Miss Kirkpatrick, niece of Capt. G. W. Kirkpatrick, spent the week-end with Major and Mrs. F. S. Foltz. Major and Mrs. Foltz entertained at dinner at Chevy Chase Club on Friday evening in her honor. The other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. T. D. Sloan, Miss Garrard, Captains Kirkpatrick and Newbill. On Saturday afternoon a polo game was played on the post field. There was a crowd of spectators, the band played and tea was served. Mesdames Gallup and Sloan were the hostesses. Mrs. Wells and small son are visiting Mrs. Wells's sister, Mrs. F. H. Gallup. Mrs. Brander, mother of the Chaplain, arrived Friday and is his guest. Mrs. Gilman is spending a few days in Atlantic City.

Mrs. Wadsworth and her three children spent Sunday with Col. and Mrs. Garrard, en route to New York. Mrs. Wadsworth is the sister of Miss Edna Hirshinger, who is the house

guest of Mrs. V. S. Foster. Mrs. Garrard, of Kentucky, who has been visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Col. and Mrs. Garrard, left Monday for her home.

A football game between Troop B, 15th Cavalry, and Battery F, 3d Field Artillery, was played on Sunday morning. Troop D won with the score of 20 to 4. The game was refereed by Lieuts. W. H. Shepherd and G. M. Russell.

Miss Heytmüller is the guest of Mrs. C. P. Barnett. General Wood is out West on an inspection tour. Mrs. Wood entertained at dinner and bridge last night in honor of her sister, Mrs. Keyes. Mr. Keleher, son of Major T. D. Keleher, Pay Department, is the guest of Captain Dean. Troop C returned from Fredericksburg, Va., on Monday.

The Murray retiring board in session at San Francisco has decided to retire Lieut. Col. Reuben B. Turner in February. It has been decided by the same board that Col. James S. Rogers should not be retired. The Carter board at Washington, D.C., upon recommendation of the surgeon, has ordered Col. A. R. Paxton to Walter Reed Hospital for observation and treatment. The final decision of the board, it is said, will depend upon the outcome of an operation to which Col. Paxton will submit.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Henry L. Stimson.
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

S.O. OCT. 5, 1911, WAR DEPT.

Leave for two months is granted Major Melville S. Jarvis, Inf.

Capt. Thomas R. Harker, Q.M., in addition to his other duties, will report in person to C.O., Fort Douglas, Utah, for assignment to duty as Q.M. upon the departure of the 15th Infantry.

First Lieut. Chauncey L. Chase, M.R.C., relieved from duty at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., to take effect upon arrival at that post of 1st Lieut. Daniel W. Harmon, M.C., and will then proceed to Fort Dade, Fla., for duty.

The leave granted Capt. Laurance Angel, Porto Rico Regiment, is extended one month.

Capt. William Elliott, C.S., now on leave at San Rafael, Cal., will proceed to San Francisco, for duty as acting chief commissary during the absence of Charles R. Krauthoff, C.S., upon whose return to duty Captain Elliott will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., for duty as an assistant in office of purchasing commissary in that city as heretofore ordered.

Capt. William R. Davis and Capt. George P. Peed, M.C., will proceed to West Point and report in person on Feb. 26 for duty until April 7, when each of officers named will return to his proper station.

Capt. William D. Chitty, Q.M., relieved from duty at San Antonio, Texas, and will proceed to Fort Meade for temporary duty and upon completion thereof will proceed to Seattle for duty.

Major William P. Wooten, Corps of Engrs., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at Waikiki, Honolulu, H.T.

So much of Par. 13, S.O. 222, Sept. 22, War D., as directs 1st Lieut. Marvin E. Malloy, 29th Inf., to join his company is amended so as to direct Lieutenant Malloy to remain on duty at his present station until his services may be no longer required at his present station and then join his company.

Leave four months, with permission to be beyond the sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Lawrence E. Hohl, 10th Inf.

Leave two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry T. Burgin, C.A.C., to take effect about Nov. 5.

Leave ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Charles J. Taylor, C.E.

Capt. Percy M. Cochran, Q.M., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, for observation and treatment.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Frederick J. Ostermann, 23d Inf. (then second lieutenant, 17th Inf.), in S.O., July 31, is extended twenty days.

Leave two months on surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Capt. James H. Reeves, Cavalry, unassigned, military attache.

Resignation by Capt. Frank A. Cook, commissary, of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect Oct. 5, 1911.

The name of Major Edwin Landon, C.A.C., is placed on the list of detached officers published in G.O. 34, March 11, 1911, War D.

CHANGES IN ARMY REGULATIONS.

G.O. 126, SEPT. 13, 1911, WAR DEPT.

I. Amends Pars. 464, 465, 467, 471, 918, 922 and 928, Army Regulations.

II. The following paragraphs are added to the Army Regulations:

463 1/2. The home station of a Militia organization will be known as its local rendezvous.

The places of assembly to be selected under Par. 465 will be known as mobilization camps.

Those places that may be selected by the War Department, when war is imminent or has been declared, for the assembly of troops for joint operations or for embarkation, will be known as concentration camps.

464 1/2. 1. When the Organized Militia is first called into the service of the United States and for the period hereinafter specified, the purchase of fuel and forage and the shoeing of the authorized animals will be provided for as follows:

a. The commanding officer of any portion of the Organized Militia, while at the local rendezvous and en route to the state mobilization camp, may purchase in open market fuel necessary for heating purposes and forage for all authorized animals pertaining to the command, but not to exceed in either case the regularly authorized allowances.

b. The same commanding officer in like circumstances may arrange for shoeing the authorized animals in accordance with the most economical agreement obtainable locally.

c. Upon arrival at the state mobilization camp the purchases enumerated herein will be made in the manner and amounts specified for a period of ten days, dating from the arrival of the first organization in camp, under the direction of the Militia officer commanding the camp.

Blank forms to be used in making these purchases, together with model forms showing their use under the requirements of this paragraph, may be obtained from the Division of Military Affairs, and Federal inspectors will see that local commanders, and staff officers whose duties require them, have these blanks and models on hand and understand their use.

2. When mounted officers below the grade of major, mounted organizations, or members of such organizations of the Organized Militia, called into the service of the United States, own suitable animals which they desire to sell to the United States at a price not exceeding the average price paid by the Quartermaster's Department during the current year, the organization commander at the local rendezvous will telegraph the division commander, who will notify the organization commander whether or not the Government desires to purchase such animals, and if so, when and where they will be inspected and appraised by a representative of the Quartermaster's Department.

467 1/2. Whenever an order or proclamation is issued calling the Organized Militia, or any part thereof, into the service of the United States, the supply departments concerned will ship at once to the mustering officers at the proper state mobilization camps, without requisition, sufficient arms, equipment, and clothing to enable the organizations so called out to be fully armed and equipped at war strength.

Supply departments concerned will make shipments to mustering officers under their official designation and not by name.

G.O. 129, SEPT. 21, 1911, WAR DEPT.

I. By direction of the President the following order is issued to take effect Oct. 1, 1911:

1. The District of Hawaii in the Department of California, as described in G.O. 183, War D., Sept. 30, 1910, is constituted a geographical department in the Western Division, to be known and designated as the Department of Hawaii.

2. Owing to the remoteness of the Department of Hawaii from the headquarters of the Western Division, general command over all troops of the line and staff within that department is given to the commanding officer thereof, who is also authorized to pass upon the sufficiency of charges to be tried by general courts-martial and to refer such charges for trial

to courts-martial convened in his department by the division commander, and in addition to his duties as a department commander, as prescribed in regulations, will supervise the work of all staff departments within his command and will make such report and recommendation in regard to the same as he may deem advisable.

3. Brig. Gen. Montgomery M. Macomb, U.S.A., is assigned to the command of the Department of Hawaii, with headquarters at Honolulu.

4. Major Archibald Campbell, adjutant general, is assigned to duty as adjutant general, Department of Hawaii.

5. Capt. Clifton C. Carter, General Staff, is assigned to duty as assistant to the chief of staff, and Capts. Frank B. Edwards and Clyfford Game, quartermaster; Major Alexander M. Davis, commissary; Capt. Eleutherios H. Cooke, paymaster; Capt. Alfred B. Putnam, Corps of Engrs., and Capt. Elmer J. Wallace, Signal Corps, are assigned as assistants to the chiefs of their respective departments or corps for the Western Division, with station at Honolulu.

II. By direction of the President so much of G.O. 64, War D., May 19, 1911, as relates to the Western Division is amended so that the division shall embrace the following, to take effect Oct. 1, 1911:

The Department of California.

The Department of the Columbia.

The Department of Hawaii.

III. By direction of the President, G.O. 183, War D., Sept. 30, 1910, is rescinded, to take effect Oct. 1, 1911.

IV. 1. When changes or modifications are made in articles of clothing or equipage, issues to the Regular Army and Organized Militia of the kinds and patterns now on hand will be continued until the supply thereof is exhausted and whenever any particular kind or size of articles of clothing or equipage that has been modified is exhausted requisitions for that kind or size will be filled from the new pattern that may be adopted.

2. So much of the provisions of Sec. 8, Par. I., G.O. 89, War D., June 29, 1911, as conflicts with the provisions of Sec. I, Par. IV., of this order is rescinded.

By order of the Secretary of War:

WM. H. CARTER, Major General, Acting Chief of Staff.

G.O. 130, SEPT. 25, 1911, WAR DEPT.

Publishes tables which exhibit the names of the medal winners in the small-arms competitions held in the Philippines Division for the year 1911 and of the members of the Army Infantry team, National Team of 1911, who having won three authorized medals as specified in Par. 332, Provisional Small-Arms Firing Manual, 1909, are transferred under the provisions of that paragraph to the classes of distinguished marksmen and distinguished revolver shots, respectively. Appropriate badges will be issued to them as prescribed in Par. 334 of the Manual.

The names of the officers and men referred to above are the following:

Marksmen transferred to the class of distinguished marksmen for the year 1911: First Lieut. A. L. Bump, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. F. T. Burt, 24th Inf.; 1st Sergt. D. W. Finlayson, 19th Inf.; Corp. J. G. Grika, 19th Inf.; Q.M. Sergt. E. G. Locher, 7th Cav.; 1st Sergt. T. K. McClane, 6th Inf.; Sergt. E. McEachin, 22d Inf.; Corp. W. C. Ocker, 7th Cav.; 1st Sergt. A. Sparrow, Engrs.

Marksmen transferred to the class of distinguished revolver shots for the year 1911: First Lieut. C. K. La Motte, 19th Inf.; R.Q.M. Sergt. M. O'Connor, 20th Inf.

G.O. 132, SEPT. 27, 1911, WAR DEPT.

Further amends Rules 7 and 8, Signal Corps Manual No. 2, 1909, as amended by Par. IV., G.O. 82, War D., June 17, 1911.

CHANGE OF STATION.

G.O. 35, SEPT. 26, 1911, WESTERN DIVISION.

The 15th Infantry, Fort Douglas, Utah, will proceed to San Francisco by rail in time to embark on the transport scheduled to leave about Nov. 6, 1911, for Manila.

G.O. 36, SEPT. 27, 1911, WESTERN DIVISION.

Upon arrival in San Francisco, Cal., from the Philippine Islands, the 146th Company, Coast Artillery Corps, will proceed to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for station.

G.C.M.O. 165, SEPT. 26, 1911, EASTERN DIVISION.

Before a G.C.M. which convened at Wilmington, N.C., and of which Lieut. Col. Henry C. Davis, C.A.C., was president, and Capt. Samuel T. Ansell, Inf., judge advocate, was arraigned and tried Capt. Howard L. Landers, C.A.C.

Charge—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War."

Specification—"In that Capt. Howard L. Landers, C.A.C., U.S.A., being in command of Fort Caswell, N.C., did, without authority, deprive a civilian, one A. W. Moore, of his liberty by wrongfully and unlawfully causing him to be arrested and detained in the prison room of the guard house at said fort. This is at Fort Caswell, N.C., on the 12th day of July, 1911."

The court found him "not guilty" and he was acquitted, the action of the court being approved by the division commander.

G.O. 74, SEPT. 25, 1911, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

G.O. 63, Dept. of California, 1911, is amended so as to fix the target practice season of Troop B, 1st Cav., from Oct. 15 to Nov. 15, 1911.

By command of Brigadier General Brush:

</div

Army uniform by civilian employees connected with the military service is prohibited.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Duncan, U.S.A., accompanied by 1st Lieut. Matt C. Bristol, 3d Cav, aid, will proceed Sept. 21 to Cloudercroft, N.M., to inspect the 4th Regiment of Cavalry, and thence to Fort Bliss, Texas, to inspect troops at that station. (Sep. 20, D.T.)

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. LEONARD WOOD, CHIEF OF STAFF. The name of Lieut. Col. George T. Bartlett, G.S., is removed from the list of detached officers, to take effect Oct. 4, 1911, and the name of Lieut. Col. George W. Gatchell, C.A.C., is placed thereon. (Oct. 4, War D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

Major Andre W. Brewster, I.G., is detailed as a member of the board appointed in Par. 3, S.O. 181, Aug. 4, 1911, War D., vice Major Walter H. Gordon, I.G., relieved from detail as member of the board. (Oct. 2, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. Frank B. Edwards, Q.M. (Sept. 28, War D.)

Lieut. Col. David S. Stanley, D.Q.M.G., will proceed at once to Austin, Costello and Wharton, Pa., and carry out such instructions as he may receive from the Secretary of War, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Major Harry B. Chamberlin, Q.M., will proceed to Fort Bayard, N.M., General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (Sept. 29, War D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department are ordered: Major George G. Bailey, Q.M., in addition to his other duties, will assume charge of construction work at Fort Leavenworth, relieving Capt. Frederick G. Stritzinger, Jr., Q.M., of that duty. Captain Stritzinger will proceed to Omaha, Neb., and assume charge of the general depot of the Q.M.'s Department, pending arrival of Lieut. Col. John E. Baxter, D.Q.M.G., relieving Capt. Frank C. Bolles, Q.M., of that duty. Upon arrival of Lieutenant Colonel Baxter at Omaha Captain Stritzinger will report to that officer for duty as his assistant. Captain Bolles will repair to Washington, D.C., and report to the Q.M. General of the Army for duty in his office, and so much of Par. 4, S.O. 216, Sept. 15, 1911, War D., as relates to Captain Bolles is amended accordingly. (Sept. 29, War D.)

Par. 6, S.O. 230, Oct. 2, 1911, War D., relating to Lieut. Col. David S. Stanley, deputy quartermaster general, is revoked. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. William T. King, Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Lincoln, N.D., for duty. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Henry J. Hunker (appointed Sept. 27, 1911, from private, 18th Recruit Company), now at Jefferson Barracks, will be sent to the general depot, Quartermaster's Department, Philadelphia, for temporary duty. (Oct. 3, War D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. HENRY G. SHARPE, C.G.

Capt. Julius N. Kilian, commissary, Omaha, Neb., is detailed as inspector-instructor of the Militia of Nebraska while in camp near Fort Crook, Neb., Sept. 27 to Oct. 6, 1911. (Sept. 23, C. Div.)

Post Comay. Sergt. Christopher Schwalm, now at Brackettville, Texas, on or before expiration of furlough will report to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Sept. 29, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. H. TORNEY, S.G.

Capt. Robert M. Blanchard, M.C., Camp Hasbrouck, Sparta, Wis., will at the proper time report to the C.O., Battery E, Field Artillery, to accompany that battery to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and upon completion of this duty will return to his proper station, Fort Sheridan, Ill. (Sept. 19, C. Div.)

Capt. Howard McC. Snyder, M.C., Camp Hasbrouck, Sparta, Wis., will at the proper time report to the C.O., Battery F, 5th F.A., to accompany that battery to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and upon completion of this duty will return to his proper station, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (Sept. 19, C. Div.)

Lieut. Col. William Stephenson, M.C., will proceed from Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., to the following named posts for the purpose of making an inspection of the medical department and the sanitary condition of the troops and stations, as follows: Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., and the other posts in the Artillery District of New London; Fort Adams, R.I., and the other posts in the Artillery District of Narragansett Bay; Fort Rodman, Mass., Artillery District of New Bedford; Fort Banks, Mass., and the other posts in the Artillery District of Boston; Fort Constitution, N.H., Artillery District of Portsmouth; Fort Williams, Me., and the other posts in the Artillery District of Portland. (Sept. 26, E. Div.)

First Lieut. Thomas L. Ferenbaugh, M.C., Fort Des Moines, Iowa, will proceed to Camp Hasbrouck, Sparta, Wis., for the purpose of accompanying headquarters 2d Battalion and Battery D, 5th Field Artillery, to Fort Snelling, Minn., and upon completion of this duty will return to his proper station. (Sept. 20, C. Div.)

Leave for two months, about Oct. 12, 1911, is granted Capt. William L. Hart, M.C. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Capt. James M. Phalen, M.C., is detailed as a member of the examining board at the Army Building, New York city, vice Capt. William R. Eastman, M.C., relieved. (Sept. 30, War D.)

First Lieut. Charles T. King, M.C., is assigned to duty as surgeon of the transport Sherman, with station at San Francisco. (Sept. 28, War D.)

The leave granted Capt. William K. Bartlett, M.C., is extended one month. (Oct. 4, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. John N. Merrick, M.R.C., Benicia Arsenal, Cal., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for the purpose of taking the physical examination prescribed. (Sept. 19, C. Div.)

So much of Par. 13, S.O. 226, Sept. 27, 1911, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. John H. H. Scudder, M.R.C., is revoked. (Sept. 28, War D.)

The leave heretofore granted 1st Lieut. James B. Van Horn, M.R.C., is extended twenty days. (Sept. 29, War D.)

First Lieut. Louis G. de Quevedo, M.R.C., is relieved from further active duty in that corps. (Sept. 29, War D.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

First Lieut. John A. McAlister, Jr., dental surgeon, upon completion of his duties at Camp E. V. Summer, Cloudercroft, N.M., will proceed to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty for such time as his services may be required at that post, and upon completion thereof will return to Fort Sam Houston. Par. 7, S.O. 35, these headquarters, c.s., is amended accordingly. (Sept. 23, C. Div.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. William A. Kesseler, H.C., camp, U.S. troops, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, when his services are no longer required at that place, will be sent to the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., for duty. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Charles D. Barnaby, H.C., now at camp, U.S. troops, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, when his services are no longer needed at that place will be sent to Fort Wood, N.Y., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Reginald E. Taylor, H.C., who upon relief will be sent to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for duty. (Sept. 29, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Legare J. Lamar, H.C., now on furlough in Lexington, Ga., will proceed to Fort Sweeny, Ga., for observation and treatment. (Sept. 26, E. Div.)

Sergt. Charles A. Bacon, H.C., Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., will be discharged from the Army by purchase. (Oct. 3, War D.)

CONTRACT SURGEONS.

Leave for thirteen days, effective Oct. 8, 1911, is granted Contract Surg. Arthur C. Heffner. (Sept. 29, E. Div.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. C. H. WHIPPLE, P.G.

Major William B. Rochester, paymaster, is relieved from

duty at Chicago, and will proceed to New York city for station and duty. (Oct. 2, War D.)

COBPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. H. BIXBY, C.E.

Capt. W. Goff Caples, C.E., Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is detailed as inspector-instructor of the Militia of Nebraska while in camp near Omaha, Neb., Sept. 27 to Oct. 6, 1911. (Sept. 23, C. Div.)

Orders, July 20, 1911, detailing Capt. Laurence V. Frazier, C.E., for duty as inspector-instructor of the Militia of Nebraska are revoked. (Sept. 23, C. Div.)

The following changes in the stations of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: First Lieut. Frederick B. Downing from Washington Barracks, D.C., and will take station in Washington, D.C., in connection with his duties at the Engineers School; 1st Lieut. Arthur R. Ehrnbeck from station in Washington, D.C., and will take station at Washington Barracks, in connection with his duties at the Engineers School. (Oct. 3, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. G. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Capt. Edward M. Shinkle, O.D., is detailed as a major in the Ordnance Department, to complete a period of four years' detail in that department. (Sept. 29, War D.)

Capt. Morgan L. Brett, O.D., is relieved from duty at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass., and will proceed to the Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N.Y., for duty. (Oct. 4, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. William J. Allen, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., will be sent to Fort Robinson, Neb., to relieve Ord. Sergt. Robert Struben, who will be sent to Fort Benjamin Harrison for duty. (Oct. 4, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. ALLEN, C.S.O.

Capt. Charles S. Wallace, S.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Wood, N.Y., to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco and take transport to sail from that place about Jan. 5, 1912, for the Philippine Islands, for duty. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Sergt. L. J. De Long, S.C., Seattle, Wash., will proceed to Douglas, Alaska, for duty as operator, relieving Sergt. L. M. Powers, S.C., who will proceed to Juneau, Alaska, for duty as operator. (Sept. 19, D. Columbia.)

Capt. Mack K. Cunningham, S.C., will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Master Signal Electrician Charles O. Hastings, Co. M, Signal Corps, having reported, is assigned to duty in the office of the chief signal officer of the division. (Sept. 23, W. Div.)

Sergt. John A. Cooney, S.C., Fort Omaha, Neb., will be sent to Fort Leavenworth for temporary duty as wireless telegraph operator. (Oct. 4, War D.)

The detail of Master Signal Electrician Zachariah H. Mitchell is extended to include Oct. 31, 1911. (Sept. 30, War D.)

CAVALRY.

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

Capt. Joseph S. Herron, 2d Cav, will report in person to the president, Army War College, for duty. Captain Herron will stand relieved from duty at the Army War College in time to proceed to San Francisco and take transport about Nov. 5, 1911, for the Philippines, where he will join his regiment. (Sept. 29, War D.)

Par. 13, S.O. 217, Sept. 16, 1911, War D., relating to Capt. Joseph S. Herron, 2d Cav., and 1st Lieut. John Symington, Cavalry, unassigned, is revoked. (Sept. 29, War D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Leave for eleven days is granted Major John D. L. Hartman, 4th Cav. (Sept. 29, War D.)

First Lieut. Leonard W. Prunty, 4th Cav., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (Sept. 30, War D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.

The leave for two months granted 2d Lieut. Homer M. Groninger, 5th Cav., is extended twenty days. (Sept. 21, W. Div.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. P. KINGSBURY.

Leave for one month, upon his relief from duty at Boston, Mass., is granted Major Charles W. Farber, 8th Cav. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Cook Charles Strelbel, Troop F, 8th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Sept. 28, War D.)

Leave from about Oct. 10, 1911, to Dec. 3, 1911, is granted Capt. Albert E. Saxton, 8th Cav. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Capt. Albert E. Saxton, 8th Cav., to sail for the Philippine Islands on the transport to leave San Francisco about Dec. 5, 1911. (Oct. 3, War D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

First Lieut. John S. E. Young, 9th Cav., will report at Fort Riley, Kas., for duty at the Mounted Service School, relieving Capt. Sherrard Coleman, 4th Cav., who upon the expiration of his present leave will join his regiment. (Oct. 3, War D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. PARKER.

Sick leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. George H. Baird, 11th Cav. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Leave of absence for two months, to take effect on or about Oct. 1, 1911, is granted 2d Lieut. Stewart O. Elting, 11th Cav.

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

Comsy. Sergt. Otho Smith, 12th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Sept. 29, War D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

First Lieut. Edmund L. Zane, 14th Cav., unassigned, was on Aug. 13 assigned to Troop G.

So much of Par. 28, S.O. 219, Sept. 19, 1911, War D., as directs 1st Lieut. Charles L. Scott, 14th Cav., to proceed to San Francisco and sail on first available transport to join his regiment in the Philippines Division is revoked. (Sept. 29, War D.)

17TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

First Lieut. Edmund L. Zane, 14th Cav., unassigned, was on

Aug. 13 assigned to Troop G.

So much of Par. 28, S.O. 219, Sept. 19, 1911, War D., as directs 1st Lieut. Charles L. Scott, 14th Cav., to proceed to San Francisco and sail on first available transport to join his regiment in the Philippines Division is revoked. (Sept. 29, War D.)

18TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

First Lieut. Edmund L. Zane, 14th Cav., unassigned, was on

Aug. 13 assigned to Troop G.

So much of Par. 28, S.O. 219, Sept. 19, 1911, War D., as directs 1st Lieut. Charles L. Scott, 14th Cav., to proceed to San Francisco and sail on first available transport to join his regiment in the Philippines Division is revoked. (Sept. 29, War D.)

20TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. IRONS.

So much of Par. 15, S.O. 177, July 31, 1911, War D., as

directs Col. James A. Irons, 20th Inf., to join his regiment

upon its arrival at San Francisco, Cal., is amended as to

direct Colonel Irons to join the 2d Battalion of the 20th Infantry upon its arrival at the place named and proceed

with it to its station. (Sept. 28, War D.)

21ST CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. YOUNG.

Second Lieut. James B. Woolnough, 21st Inf., was on Aug. 10, 1911, relieved from further duty with Co. D, this regi-

ment, and will report to his company commander for duty.

22D CAVALRY.—COL. A. REYNOLDS.

First Lieut. John J. Burleigh, 22d Inf., is detailed for

general recruiting service. He will proceed to Fort Slocum, N.Y., thence to Albany, N.Y., and enter upon recruiting duty,

relieving 1st Lieut. Andrew D. Chaffin, 29th Inf., recruiting officer, who upon being thus relieved will return to his proper station, Fort Slocum, N.Y. (Oct. 2, War D.)

23D CAVALRY.—COL. E. F. GLENN.

First Lieut. Frederick J. Ostermann, 23d Inf., upon the

expiration of his present leave will proceed to Fort McPherson, N.Y., thence to Albany, N.Y., and enter upon recruiting duty,

relieving 1st Lieut. Andrew D. Chaffin, 29th Inf., recruiting officer, who upon being thus relieved will return to his proper

station, Fort McPherson, N.Y. (Oct. 3, War D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. L. PITCHER.

Leave for one month, about Oct. 1, 1911, is granted Col. William L. Pitcher, 27th Inf., recruiting officer. (Sept. 29, War D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Griffith, 28th Inf., is extended one month. (Sept. 30, War D.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. R. L. HOWZE.

Leave for three months, about Nov. 1, 1911, is granted Capt. William H. Armstrong, Porto Rico Regiment of Infan-

try. (Sept. 28, E. Div.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

Col. Alexius R. Paxton, Infantry, is relieved from treatment

and will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for observation and treatment. (Sept. 30, War D.)

ment, to take effect Nov. 27, 1911, will proceed to San Fran-

cisco and take transport about Dec. 5, 1911, for the Philip-

pines for duty. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Electr. Sergt. 1st Class Thornton A. Lemaster, C.A.S. Detach-

ment

Krueger, Infantry, unassigned, April 4, 1912. (Oct. 2, War D.)

PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following officers will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for the annual physical examination and riding test: Capt. William A. Simpson, A.G.D.; Lieut. Col. George W. Burd, O.D.; Major Samuel Hot, O.D.; Major Eli A. Helmick, I.G.D. The physical examination will begin at 4 p.m., Oct. 2, 1911, and the riding test will be held upon the three following days. Lieut. Col. James B. Erwin, I.G.D.; Major Joseph T. Dickman, I.G.D.; Major Beverly A. Read, J.A.G.D. The physical examination of these officers will begin at 4 p.m., Oct. 9, 1911, and the riding test will be held upon Oct. 10, 11 and 12, 1911. (Sept. 21, C. Div.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board to consist of Lieut. Col. Charles F. Mason, M.C., Major Joseph H. Ford, M.C., Major Charles Gerhardt, 10th Inf., Capt. Ethelbert L. D. Breckinridge, 10th Inf., Capt. James J. Mayes, 10th Inf., is appointed to meet in the Panama Canal Zone Nov. 14, 1911, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of conducting the examination of such applicants for commissions in volunteer forces as may be authorized to appear before it, under Sec. 23, Act of Jan. 21, 1903, to determine their qualifications for command of troops with such volunteer forces. (Oct. 2, War D.)

A board of medical officers to consist of Capt. Arthur N. Tasker, M.C., and 1st Lieut. Edward D. Kremer, M.C., is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco for the purpose of making a physical examination of Dr. Richard H. Power, to determine his physical fitness for the position of veterinarian in the U.S. Army. (Sept. 21, W. Div.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet in the Panama Canal Zone, Nov. 1, 1911, for the purpose of conducting a competitive examination of the enlisted candidates herein-after named for examination as to their fitness for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts. Detail for the board: Lieut. Col. Charles F. Mason, M.C., Lieut. Col. William F. Blauvelt, 10th Inf., Major Joseph H. Ford, M.C., Major Charles Gerhardt, 10th Inf., Capt. Ethelbert L. D. Breckinridge, 10th Inf., for the examination of Batilin, Sgt. Major John F. Daye, 10th Inf., and Corp. James Smith, Co. H, 10th Inf. (Oct. 3, War D.)

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Sill, Okla., Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1911, or as soon thereafter as practicable. Detail: Lieut. Col. Daniel A. Frederick, 17th Inf., and William C. Brown, Cav.; Major Sedgwick Rice, 3d Cav., 1st Lieuts. John C. Maul and Webster A. Capron, 2d Lieuts. Frederick A. Prince, Truby C. Martin and Louis R. Dougherty, all 5th F.A.; 1st Lieut. John A. Crane, 5th F.A., judge advocate. (Sept. 21, C. Div.)

VARIOUS ITEMS.

The following officers will report in person to the commanding general, Fort Riley, for duty at the Mounted Service School: First Lieut. Philip W. Booker, 6th Field Art.; 1st Lieut. Clarence K. Lyman, 12th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Arthur W. Holderness, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Louie A. Beard, 6th Field Art. (Oct. 3, War D.)

NATIONAL GUARD INSTRUCTION.

The following officers of the Militia are authorized by the President to attend and pursue a course of instruction at the garrison schools designated, respectively:

At Fort Crook, Neb.: Capt. Jesse V. Craig, 1st Lieut. Dale F. McDonald and 1st Lieut. Edwin E. Newbold, 1st Inf., Nebraska N.G., and 2d Lieut. George E. Phelps, Engineer Corps, Nebraska N.G.

At Fort George Wright, Wash.: Major Benson Wright, Capt. Bert C. Ross, David A. Maurer, Henry A. Wise, 1st Lieuts. Walter C. Hinman and Norris A. Miller, 2d Lieuts. Jasper K. Anderson and Edward H. Prell, Washington N.G.

At Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.: Col. Sam I. McCants, Major Robert J. Burnett and Capt. Sherman P. Walker, Mississippi N.G.; Capt. L. W. Hasslock, R. M. Coffee, Thomas H. Rogers, Arkansas N.G., and Capt. C. A. Stokes, Georgia N.G.

At Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.: Major J. W. Cavender and Capt. Graham Fletcher, Wyoming N.G.

At Fort Myer, Va.: Capt. Frederick H. Heidenreich, 1st Lieuts. Clarence A. Adams, Henrik C. Gahn, Henry A. Winckel, District of Columbia Militia; 1st Lieut. Francis Thralls, West Virginia N.G.; 1st Lieut. A. J. McBride, Georgia N.G.; 2d Lieuts. Clifford G. Gardner, Charles M. Hammond, John H. Scharf and Frank B. Schlosser, District of Columbia Militia.

At Fort Rosecrans, Cal.: Capt. Sidney E. Clyne and 2d Lieut. James O. Baker, California N.G.

At Fort Sheridan, Ill.: Major Winfred H. Bailey, Iowa N.G.; Major Ashbel V. Smith, Illinois N.G.; Capt. Carl F. Beyer, Capt. Orville B. Kilmer and 1st Lieut. Basil Middleton, Indiana N.G.

At Fort Wayne, Mich.: First Lieuts. H. Ray Heabler, Charles A. Learned and Edward A. Stoner, Michigan N.G. (Oct. 3, War D.)

PROPOSED TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

From San Francisco, Cal:

| Leave | Due at | Due at | Due at | Lay days |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|-------------|----------|
| Transport. S.F. | about | about | about | Manila |
| Logan Sept. 5 | Sept. 13 | Sept. 26 | Oct. 2 | 18 |
| Sherman Oct. 5 | Oct. 13 | Oct. 26 | Nov. 1 | 14 |
| Thomas Nov. 6 | Nov. 14 | Nov. 27 | Dec. 3 | 28 |
| Logan Dec. 5 | Dec. 13 | Dec. 26 | Jan. 1, '12 | 14 |

From Manila, P.I.:

| Leave | Due at | Due at | Due at | Lay days |
|-----------------------------|----------|--------|--------------|----------|
| Transport. Manila. | about | about | about | S.F. |
| Sheridan Sept. 15 | Sept. 20 | Oct. 5 | Oct. 13 | 28 |
| Logan Oct. 15 | Oct. 20 | Nov. 4 | Nov. 12 | 28 |
| Sherman Nov. 15 | Nov. 20 | Dec. 5 | Dec. 13 | 28 |
| Thomas Dec. 15 | Dec. 20 | Jan. 4 | Jan. 12, '12 | 24 |

General offices: 1086 North Point street.

Docks: Foot of Polson street, Pier No. 12.

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.

CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.

DIX—Left Seattle, Wash., for Manila, P.I., Sept. 15. Left Honolulu, H.T., Sept. 28.

KILPATRICK—Capt. J. D. Tilford, Q.M. Arrived Colon, Panama, Oct. 4.

LISCUM—In Philippine waters.

LOGAN—Capt. J. V. Heidt, Q.M. At Manila, P.I.

MCLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.

MEADE—At Newport News, Va.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Capt. H. L. Kinnison, Q.M. Left Manila for San Francisco Sept. 15. Left Nagasaki Sept. 23.

SHERMAN—Capt. J. P. Spurr, Q.M. Sailed from San Francisco for Manila, P.I., Oct. 5.

SUMNER—At Newport News, Va.

THOMAS—At San Francisco, Cal.

WARREN—At Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—1st Lieut. F. R. Curtis, Signal Corps, commanding. In Alaskan waters.

CYRUS W. FIELD—1st Lieut. William S. Barriger, Signal Corps. At New York.

JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. J. A. Brockman, Signal Corps. Address N.Y. city.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—1st Lieut. Henry T. Burdin, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—1st Lieut. Ellery W. Niles, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Stevens, Ore.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—Lieut. E. T. Weisel, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Mills, P.I.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Lieut. John O'Neil, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Wint, P.I.

GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—Capt. Richard H. Jordan, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 136th Co., C.A.C. At Portland, Me.

GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Guy A. Mix, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. Fort Monroe, Va.

GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—Capt. John M. Dunn, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 135th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.

GENERAL JOHN M. SCOFIELD—Lieut. William C. Shedd, Jr., C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 120th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Totten, N.Y.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Sept. 30, 1911.

R. N. Campbell, formerly lieutenant in the Army, is making a great success of his balloon trips in the vicinity of Salt Lake, having organized the Salt Lake Aero Club, which has already made several successful flights since the first trial was made early in September. Honeywell came for the first three flights and acted as pilot only once. The last trip was made over a distance of about 100 miles, the balloon remaining in the air about five hours. The landings have been made with the greatest ease on every trip, and although the balloonists attained a height of over 6,000 feet they experienced no inconvenience. Another trip is to be made soon, when it is expected that a larger number will make the ascent, only three having gone up at a time so far.

The 15th Infantry will take an active part in welcoming President Taft next week when he reaches Salt Lake City, the regiment, together with the National Guard of the state, forming the lines through which the President's automobile will pass from the station to the Hotel Utah. The soldiers will act as an escort during his stay and will be reviewed as a whole when in the afternoon he goes to Fort Douglas as a reception. The escort committee consists of Adj't. Gen. E. A. Wedgwood, Major James M. Arrasmith, commanding officer of Fort Douglas, and Capt. Garrison McCaskey, adju-

tant.

Mrs. Rucker, Captain Richards and Dr. Hopwood. Among the guests at a club supper given by Lieut. and Mrs. Corbin on Saturday were the Misses Murray, Miss Corbin, Major and Mrs. McNeil and Lieutenant Campbell. Mrs. Houston Eldredge is home again after a two months' visit to relatives in New York. Mr. William Jewett is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Fred L. Perry.

FORT MACKENZIE.

Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., Oct. 1, 1911.

Col. T. F. Davis and Major George M. Ekwurzel, Med. Corps, took the riding test this week, taking a different route each day. The ninety miles carried them over the Big Horn, Ranchester and Dayton roads. Weather conditions were ideal and the officers experienced no difficulty in making the ride.

Announcement that Capt. E. H. Andres, Capt. C. H. Morrow and Lieut. W. L. Patterson, just promoted, have been assigned to the 18th Infantry is very gratifying to the officers and men with whom they have served for so many years. Captain Andres has been appointed regimental commissary. Captain Morrow, who at present is on duty with the National Guard of Kentucky, is assigned to Co. L, and Lieutenant Patterson to Co. F.

Lieut. C. C. Lomberg, recently appointed battalion quartermaster and commissary, has taken over the direction of the mounted detachment in addition to his duties as post signal officer. He has nearly completed the installation of a new telephone system, which is very much appreciated. Lieut. J. S. Sullivan has been detailed as assistant to the post quartermaster.

Lieut. Irene Hegeman, who has been confined to her bed with rheumatism for several weeks, is not progressing as rapidly as many of her friends would like. She is a most lovable child and everybody is sorry to know of her intense suffering.

The 18th Infantry band played a splendid concert Wednesday afternoon complimentary to the Ladies' Circle of the Congregational Church of Sheridan, which organization was being entertained that afternoon by Mrs. Axton. The first number in the Lyceum course of entertainments will be given Thursday evening by Gilbert A. Eldredge, an impersonator who is well known to many of us who heard him while the regiment was stationed at Fort Leavenworth. Four other choice programs are to be given during the winter, these in addition to the motion picture and orchestral programs which are given every Monday and Wednesday evenings.

Fourteen children from the post attend school in Sheridan, making the trip in a comfortable bus. John Axton has been chosen captain of the High School football team.

Colonel Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Wait C. Johnson, Mrs. Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Tarrant, Charles Johnson and Wentworth Clinton constituted the fishing party that spent last week at Dome Lake. Miss Tyer, of Andover, Mass., was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Blackford for the "tacky" party. Captain Johnson and Mrs. William Moncrief were winners of the mixed doubles at the tennis tournament Thursday at the Malcolm Moncrief ranch near Big Horn. Lieutenant Pike leaves on the 6th to visit in New York. Capt. and Mrs. Wait C. Johnson entertained Capt. and Mrs. Como at a beautifully appointed dinner Saturday. Mr. T. C. Diers, of Sheridan, was the soloist at the Sunday night service.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Oct. 1, 1911.

Mrs. J. M. Holmes, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Shaw F. Neely, in Fort Leavenworth, Kas., returned home on Monday. Mrs. McCallum, of Kansas City, Mo., is the house guest of Capt. and Mrs. D. P. Quinlan. On Tuesday morning Mrs. Bryan was hostess at a bridge luncheon. Two tables of bridge and one of five hundred were played. Her guests were Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Quinlan, Mrs. McCallum, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Errington, Mrs. Peck, Mrs. Patterson, of New York, Mrs. Ashburn, Mrs. Cole, Mrs. Ryan, Mrs. Holmes, Miss Anne Kress, of St. Louis, Miss Wood, Mrs. Kauffman and Miss Katherine Kauffman, of Webster Groves. The bridge prizes were won by Miss Wood, Mrs. Errington and Mrs. McCallum won the five hundred prize.

Mrs. Errington entertained with bridge on Wednesday afternoon. Three tables were played. Those present were Mesdames Howard, Ryan, Peck, Patterson, Ashburn, Quinlan, Bryan, McCallum, Holmes, Misses Wood and Kauffman. Mrs. Ryan won the first prize, Miss McCallum the second and Mrs. Howard the booby. Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Wilson entertained at dinner on Wednesday in honor of the birthday anniversary of Mrs. Wood. The guests were Col. and Mrs. Wood, Miss Janet Wood and Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Errington. A large birthday cake was a feature of the dinner and all had a jolly time. Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Errington entertained Capt. and Mrs. T. F. Ryan at dinner on Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Ford had as their dinner guests on Friday Capt. and Mrs. Quinlan, Lieut. and Mrs. Cole, Mrs. McCallum and Miss Anne Kress. Capt. and Mrs. Errington entertained at dinner on Sunday Col. and Mrs. Wood, Miss Janet Wood and Colonel Straub.

Mrs. Ashburn and her little son Tom, guests of Capt. and Mrs. Peck for a month, departed to-day to join Captain Ashburn at Monterey, Cal. Dr. H. G. Voorhies, D.S., departed to-day for Sedalia, Mo., to attend the State Fair, thence to Moberly, Mo., and Neosho, Mo., while on a twenty days' leave.

Owing to the cool weather the evening concerts have been discontinued. Afternoon concerts are being enjoyed Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Rev. Taylor Bernard, superintendent of the St. Louis District Society for the Friendless, led the religious services in the receiving barracks Thursday evening. Mrs. C. C. Koch and party had charge of the song service. Mr. J. P. Licklider, of St. Louis, leads the services this evening.

Dr. Guy S. Qualls departed on Wednesday for his new station at Washington, D.C.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Sept. 30, 1911.

Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Duncan, accompanied by his aid, Lieut. M. C. Bristow, has returned from Cloudcroft, N.M., where he inspected the 4th Cavalry. On Monday an inspection and review of the troops was held at this post, also the two troops of Cavalry in camp at Camp Steever, near this garrison. Monday evening the battalion of the 23d Infantry went into camp as the preliminary move to a three days' practice march in the field. On Thursday a simulated attack was made on the post by companies G and E, in command of Capt. Samuel Price. The inspections and marches were finished on Friday.

Cole. E. Z. Steever, 4th Cav., returned this week from Fort Meade, S.D., where he packed up the effects of his regiment for shipment to this point. Mrs. Steever, with several other ladies of the 4th, will reside at the Country Club, near the post until the regiment is settled. Adjutant Frederick S. Young, 23d Inf., received his captain's commission this week. He and Mrs. Young will continue with the regiment.

The Chamber of Commerce, Mayor and City Council entertained at dinner on Thursday at the Sheldon Hotel in El Paso in honor of Gen. Joseph W. Duncan and his aid, Lieut. M. C. Bristow. Other officers present were Col. E. F. Glenn, Lieut. Col. Edwin P. Pendleton, Major Dwight E. Holley, Major R. B. Grubbs, Capt. F. S. Young, Lieut. Gerritt Van S. Quackenbush.

Mrs. Joseph V. Kuznik is the guest of Mrs. U. S. Stewart, of El Paso. Mrs. Thomas G. Berrien, who has been spending a short leave with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Berrien, in El Paso, returned last week to the Naval Academy to resume his studies. Mrs. U. S. Stewart entertained at bridge this week, complimentary to Mrs. Joseph V. Kuznik.

Cole. E. Z. Steever went up to Cloudcroft to day to range for the return march of his regiment next week to their former camp near this post, where they will remain until the War Department decides whether or not the 23d Infantry is to be ordered to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., in which case it is thought probable the 4th will garrison this post.

Both the 23d Infantry and 4th Cavalry will take part in the jubilee celebration to be held in El Paso Oct. 19 to 21 in honor of Arizona's and New Mexico's statehood.

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Orders have been issued from the War Department, which we publish under our Army head, constituting the District of Hawaii, in the Department of California, a geographical department in the Western Division, to be known and designated as the Department of Hawaii. Brig. Gen. Montgomery M. Macomb is assigned to the command of the Department of Hawaii, with headquarters at Honolulu. Major Archibald Campbell, A.G., is assigned to duty as adjutant general, Department of Hawaii. Capt. Clifton C. Carter, Gen. Staff, is assigned to duty as assistant to the chief of staff, and Capt.

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Frank B. Edwards and Clyfford Game, Q.M.; Major Alexander M. Davis, commissary; Capt. Eleutherios H. Cooke, paymaster; Capt. Alfred B. Putnam, C.E., and Capt. Elmer J. Wallace, S.C., are assigned as assistants to the chiefs of their respective departments or corps for the Western Division, with station at Honolulu.

The War Department is now revising the Manual of Guard Duty. Since the present manual was issued there has been quite a number of general orders issued amending it, and it will be necessary to make more changes, as there is no guard mount in the new Infantry Drill Regulations. In the new manual a number of the provisions relative to prison guard duty will be stricken out on account of recent orders covering the abatement of prison sentences. The amendments heretofore ordered already appear in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL edition of the Manual of Guard Duty, which will still be required, as a considerable time will elapse before the appearance of the revised work.

On page 168 of this issue we give a table showing all paragraphs of the Army Regulations that have been added, amended or rescinded by general orders since the revised edition was published, Dec. 31, 1910; that is, up to and including G.O. 125. By G.O. 126, published under our Army head, amendments are ordered in Pars. 464, 465, 467, 471, 918, 922 and 928, A.R., and the following new paragraphs are added: 463½, 464½ and 467½.

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THE TRIPOLITAN WAR.

Not without some suggestions of the irony of fate has Italy's declaration of war against Turkey fallen upon an unsuspecting world in the very year when the peace advocates have been the most active. That a twelve-month signalized by the ten million dollar "peace" gift of Mr. Carnegie should witness a sudden and unexpected announcement of war that violates all the rules of the game, as established by peace theorists, is complete evidence of the tendency among nations to cast conventions and treaties aside when there is a prize worth the having within easy grasp. So little had been heard of the grievances of Italy against Turkey that the announcement of the beginning of hostilities provoked in the press of many countries emphatic expressions in favor of the Ottoman Empire. In view of the many faults of that government in the administration of its provinces and its leaning toward reactionary policies, the condemnation of Italy seems to have sprung from a conviction that that country had deliberately inaugurated a campaign of spoliation and territorial aggrandizement. There was also the feeling that the new régime in Turkey had not had enough time to work out its reforms, and that the Young Turk party, as far as it had gone in reforming abuses, had earned the right to encouragement toward still greater administrative improvement.

Two things stand out clearly in the present situation. One is that Turkey would not be in the humiliating position it now occupies if it had an adequate navy, and the other is that the signatories of The Hague convention have shown remarkable unwillingness to intervene in the interests of peace. Whether this unwillingness is due to the belief that Hague conventions are deemed not fairly operative when other religions than our own are involved, especially a religion that the advanced civilization of modern Europe has felt called upon to regard as an outlaw for some decades, it is a fact that Italy's aggression and the acquiescence with which it has been regarded by the Powers had filled the advocates of universal peace with chagrin, not wholly untinged with despair, if one may judge from the sentiments of such uncompromising exponents of anti-militarism as the Republican of Springfield, Mass., which in its issue of Sept. 30 said of Italy's bellicose proclamation:

"Notwithstanding the ultimatum, which embodied a perfectly raw and shameless policy of spoliation, the formal declaration of war is a shock to the people of all nations. The whole performance seems as sudden and startling as a hold-up by a highwayman. That it should have been perpetrated by a great civilized Power and a signatory to all the peace and arbitration treaties that have been signed at The Hague so piously in the past dozen years must cause indignation as well as depression of spirit among people who cherish hopes that even the gravest international disputes may be settled by arbitral methods, rather than by the sword."

This attempt to place the whole blame upon the shoulders of Italy is unfair to that country. The causes of her warlike action can be traced back to the supineness with which the Powers of Europe have witnessed the seizure of provinces in violation of treaties. Only a few months ago Austria-Hungary grabbed Bosnia and Herzegovina, and though this seizure was without a shadow of diplomatic right and in violation of treaty agreements the Powers sat back and saw the deed done without efforts to stop it. Naturally, Italy, when she saw France and Germany in a wrangle over the partition of Morocco, easily persuaded herself that she had an equal right to a share in Tripoli, especially since that territory in olden times had been part of the Roman empire. Turkey herself is to blame in having trusted too much to the power of paper agreements. If she had developed her navy and made it proportionately equal to her splendid land fighting forces there can be little doubt that the peace of Europe to-day would be undisturbed. Indeed, the cost of two Dreadnoughts like the U.S.S. Delaware would save her Tripoli and the possible loss of other provinces. In the prospective rape of Tripoli there is the strongest lesson for the United States and other nations in the value of military preparedness and in the futility of depending upon the promises of peace contained in "conventions" and agreements, which are often meaningless and so deceptively lulling as to induce military lethargy on the part of some nations that may invite the aggression of other countries.

In this war Turkey, because of a lack of naval strength, is likely to lose Tripoli as she has lost Roumania, Greece, Serbia, Bulgaria, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Egypt and Tunis. It is not likely that Italy will seek to extend operations against Turkey itself, for in land hostilities in Europe she would be in danger of losing that superiority which she unquestionably has at sea. Italy fears that to attack Turkey on land might be to set the entire Balkan region afame and start a religious war the end of which no one might see, and which might

involve some of the largest Powers, as did the Turkish-Russian war in 1877.

Among those acquainted with diplomatic routine there can be little doubt that Italy had an agreement with the Powers most directly concerned in the Italian acquisition of Tripoli to permit her to work out her African plans undisturbed by intervention, provided that care was taken not to embroil southeastern Europe. In this understanding can be found another evidence of the futility of the hopes of universal peace that have sprung up with the institution of such gatherings as the assemblages at The Hague. Hidden from sight, unknown to the general public, agreements between chancelleries will continue to be made when it is thought by this or that government that national interests demand such arrangements, and it is idle to expect that Hague conventions will be able to change this dominant human trait, manifest in nations as in the business relations of individuals.

The scene of the present war has a special interest for the American military student, for it was there a little more than a century ago (1804) that Stephen Decatur, that intrepid officer of the U.S. Navy, performed one of the most daring and brilliant achievements in the naval history of this or any other country. The success of our warships in Tripoli at that time did much to give our young Navy prestige in the eyes of foreign governments, and our new Republic came in for no small praise for going so far from home to put an end to the Tripolitan pirates and to defend American trading ships from attack.

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

Advices were received at the War Department on Oct. 4 that the Secretary of War had approved the general order for reorganizing the strength of the Army, mentioned in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Sept. 23. As stated in our issue of that date, this order provides that Cavalry regiments assigned to duty in the Panama Canal Zone, Hawaiian Islands and the Philippines get seventy men per troop, and Infantry regiments serving in the same territory get seventy-two men per company. There are some changes in the strength of batteries of Field Artillery and a slight reduction in the Coast Artillery Corps. The order authorizes for each Cavalry regiment a headquarters detachment of fourteen men; for each Field Artillery regiment, nine mounted orderlies and a headquarters detachment of thirty-three men; for each regiment of Infantry, machine-gun platoon is fixed at twenty-one men, mounted scouts at fifteen men and headquarters detachment seventeen men. The object of these regimental headquarters detachments is to prevent the detail of enlisted men from the company organizations to that date.

The War Department is very desirous of carrying out the many recommendations received during the past year to increase the strength of the company organizations. All the reports received during the field operations of the past spring on the Mexican border indicate the desirability, if not necessity, of keeping all troop, battery and company organizations of Regulars at war strength. In order to obtain the men necessary for this rearrangement 1,000 men have been deducted from the 8,000 heretofore authorized for recruiting parties, recruit depots and unassigned recruits, and the balance has been added to the number heretofore authorized for the total of the Army.

The recent order fixes the strength of the Army at 77,523 men, which includes a large detachment at West Point, ordnance detachments, Indian scouts, school detachments, military prison guards and electricians and Signal Corps men, which makes a total of 10,825 men on service other than with the line of the Army. This gives for the annual fighting force of the Army, which is required to garrison the Philippines, Hawaiian Islands, Porto Rico, the Panama Canal Zone and the entire United States, a total of 66,698.

The general order for the examination of civilians for appointment to commissions in the Corps of Engineers of the Army will provide that successful candidates must serve a probationary period of one year before being regularly commissioned. The order will be out in a few days. The authority for this new condition under which civilians enter the Army is found in the last paragraph of the act increasing the Corps of Engineers. The law says: "The selection of eligible civilians for appointment, including term of probation, shall be made as the result of competitive examinations under such regulations as are recommended by the Chief of Engineers and approved by the Secretary of War." The Secretary of War has decided that this probationary period should be one year. After this the probationer will be re-examined, and if he proves fit for service in the Corps of Engineers he will be regularly commissioned. This plan of commissioning civilians has been frequently suggested for the mobile Army and has many advocates. West Point graduates are virtually on probation for four years, and are required to pass more than one examination. The second examination of candidates for the Corps of Engineers will go more into the record and personal conduct of the applicant than into his mental qualification. He must be able to show in one year that he is adapted to the Service. It is understood that upon passing an examination a candidate will be given a commission for one year. At the end of this period he will go out of the Army if he is not able to pass the second examination. This is perfectly regular procedure, as the President has the right to commission an officer for any period. During the recess of Congress he issues tem-

rary commissions to officers of the Army and Navy and gives them a new commission when they are confirmed by the Senate. In the event that an officer who is serving in this probationary period of one year in the Corps of Engineers passes the second examination he will be given a second commission, which dates back to the time when he received his first commission.

On Oct. 3 there existed 133 vacancies in the mobile Army and fifty-four in the Coast Artillery. These vacancies must be filled in subsequent examinations as they existed after the September examination of civilians, the promotion of the enlisted men who had passed examinations and the appointment of ten graduates from the Naval Academy to the Army. It has been some time since there have been so many vacancies in the Army to be filled from civil life.

NAVY FLEET PLANS.

The Atlantic Fleet will probably spend Christmas at New York. Announcement was made Oct. 4 by the Secretary of the Navy that the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets will be assembled at New York and at Los Angeles, respectively, on Oct. 31, as a test for their preparedness. As previously announced in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, the contemplated cruise of the Atlantic Fleet to the Mediterranean has been abandoned. Neither will the fleet go to the West Indies, but will operate in home waters until early in January, when it will proceed to Guantanamo. At Guantanamo, in conjunction with the Torpedo Fleet, extensive battle exercises will be carried out during January and February.

On Nov. 1 Secretary of the Navy Meyer will inspect the fleet, and it is possible that it will be reviewed by the President the next day, or shortly thereafter. Secretary Meyer has written to the President urging him to review the fleet, and on account of his great interest in the Navy it is understood that President Taft will arrange to review it if it does not interfere with previous engagements.

It is understood that the chief operations of the Atlantic Fleet while in home waters will consist of short divisional cruises. The base for the fleet will probably be established at Norfolk. The change in the itinerary, it is said, was made by the Secretary of the Navy largely at the request of the officers of the fleet. During the past year the officers and men have been kept exceedingly busy. Until the issue of a recent order officers and men have been working seven days a week, with very little shore leave. This matter has been called to the attention of the Secretary, and he decided, since he arrived in Washington, to assemble the fleet in home waters and give the officers and men an opportunity to see their folks at home.

The fleet which President Taft may review at New York early in November both in size and in naval strength will be far superior to that at Oyster Bay on Labor Day, 1906, when the last naval review was held. At that time a total of about forty-five fighting vessels were arrayed in command of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans for review by President Roosevelt. There were then only eighteen battleships in the fleet formation. While the list of ships to participate in the demonstration has not been selected, it will be the aim of Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, Aid for Operations, to have as many vessels as possible present. There will be about twenty-five battleships, sixteen belonging to the Atlantic Fleet, and nine or ten battleships of the reserve fleet. Armored cruisers, gunboats, destroyers and submarines will also take part. Next month the new Dreadnoughts Florida and Utah, recently placed in commission, which have a displacement of 28,000 tons, will lead in size. The fleet will be in command of Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus. No decision has as yet been reached as to the number of war vessels now in reserve which will be placed in commission to take part in the demonstration. This will probably depend upon the number of seamen available from the training stations.

No plans have yet been formulated for the Militia maneuvers of next year. The estimates for these maneuvers provide for an expenditure of \$1,300,000 next year, but until Congress meets no one can tell whether this amount will be appropriated. At the special session the Democratic leaders of the House kept down the appropriations with a view to making an economy record, and they are apt to continue their efforts in this direction next winter. If they do some difficulty may be experienced in securing the usual appropriation for Militia maneuvers. Some of the daily papers have printed stories to the effect that the War Department intended to call out the Militia for maneuvers in the same way that they put the Regular Army into the field. This, it is said, would be done in such a manner as to determine how quickly the Militia could be put in the field without previous notice. In the first place the War Department does not have the power to call out the Militia for maneuver purposes without the consent of the Governors of the states. A Governor can excuse the Militia of his state from participating in maneuvers, and if the War Department should make any effort to call the members of the National Guard away from their employment without due notice the Governor would be very apt to excuse the Militia. But the Secretary of War has no intention of calling the National Guard into the field as the Army is ordered. Officers in the War Department realize the difficulty under which the National Guard is recruited and would be opposed to anything that would tend to further embarrass the officers of Organized Militia. In this connection it can be stated that gener-

ally the officers of the Army who have served with the National Guard are not in sympathy with the criticisms of Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss in his annual report of the Department of California, which were quoted in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. They think that General Bliss expects too much of the National Guard and does not fully appreciate the conditions under which they are serving. It is impossible to deal with men who are dependent upon civilian employers for their livelihood in any degree after the peremptory military methods suggested by a call into the field for maneuvers without previous notice. It is useless to attempt to deal with the National Guard unless their limitations are recognized, and the problem is as to how far they can be made useful as military organizations in view of these limitations.

The Field Artillery camp of instruction at Sparta, Wis., which began July 1 and ended Sept. 30, was one of the most successful that has ever been conducted by the War Department. Col. Granger Adams, 5th Field Art., who had command of the camp, is receiving the highest praise from both the Army and Militia officers for the admirable manner in which he conducted the affair. Up to Sept. 1 the exercises were conducted by the Regular troops, and the month of September was given over to the instruction of Militia Field Artillery from Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana and Missouri. A new system was adopted in instructing the Militia Artillery. The National Guard came to the camp with only its personnel and ammunition. The Organized Militia used the guns and the horses of the Regular troops. Upon arriving at Sparta the officers of the Militia reported to the Regular officers in just what condition the personnel of their command was. Usually the National Guard batteries took the field with a large percentage of Regular non-commissioned officers. The National Guard officers commanded their batteries under the direction and instruction of the Regular officers on duty at Sparta. When a non-commissioned officer or private did not have sufficient training to take his place in the battery he accompanied the Regular that was serving for him. Gradually the Militia non-commissioned officers and privates were worked into the battery, and invariably before the Militia left Sparta the batteries were manned entirely by the National Guard personnel. This system of instruction not only proved effective, but inspired the officers and men of the National Guard with enthusiasm. They willingly worked all day long, and expressed the belief that they would be able to bring stronger organizations to a camp of instruction next year.

It is none too early to purchase Christmas presents for your friends who are serving in the Army or Navy in the Philippines, Hawaii or Guam. In order to be on Santa Claus' schedule for the Army and Navy on foreign stations it is necessary to have your presents delivered to the depot quartermaster at San Francisco on Nov. 1. The transport which leaves San Francisco Nov. 5 is the last one to arrive in the Philippines, Hawaii and Guam before Christmas eve. As in the past all presents for officers and men serving in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps will be transported from San Francisco free of charge. The donor must pay the freight or express to San Francisco. There is a regulation that limits the weight of a package to twenty pounds, but by some mysterious means presents weighing more than twenty pounds in the past have slipped through the depot quartermaster's station at San Francisco. There is a suspicion in the Army and Navy that the depot quartermaster does not always weigh Christmas presents.

It is understood that the new scientific navy yard management will be tried out at the Norfolk Navy Yard. This system is not the Taylor system, but is the result of the investigation of the subject by Secretary Meyer, the Vreeland board and the civilian experts. With a view to making the test it is understood that Naval Constr. H. A. Evans has been detached from the Bath Iron Works and assigned to duty at Norfolk. Later it is rumored Paymr. David V. Chadwick will be transferred from Boston to Norfolk to assist in installing the system. The understanding is that the changes which will be brought about by the system will not be so much in the method of doing the work as in the management of the yards. One of the most important features of the new system will be the Planning Board which will direct all the work. Naval Constructor Evans and Paymaster Chadwick will probably be members of this planning board.

It is understood that Secretary Meyer is seriously considering a recommendation for another increase in the enlisted personnel of the Navy. It has become apparent that there is a shortage of enlisted men since the new ships have been put into commission. With the completion of the program authorized by the last Congress this shortage will reach a point where it will be necessary to lay up some of the best ships in the Navy because there are no crews available for their operation unless Congress authorizes an increase in the strength of the Navy.

There are no vacancies in the position of paymaster's clerk of the Army. No general or competitive examination will be conducted for paymaster's clerk in the future, and only those who are designated will be allowed to take the examination.

THE ITALIAN-TURKISH WAR.

Official announcement of the existence of a state of war between Italy and Turkey was made by the Italian government on the afternoon of Sept. 29. This announcement was in accordance with the provisions of The Hague Convention of 1907, which stipulated that such notice should precede all hostilities, a decision hastened at The Hague by the sinking of Russian warships by Japan before a declaration of war. The declaration by Italy followed the refusal of the Porte to entertain the ultimatum of the Italian government that its forces be allowed to occupy Tripoli. The basis of the demands made upon Turkey was alleged unjust treatment of Italian residents in Tripoli and the neglect of the Turkish government to pay proper attention to complaints from the government of Italy. Little publicity had been given to this ill treatment so far as the outside world was concerned, and the notice of an acute tension between the two governments came as a surprise to the general public, though foreign governments appear to have been sounded in advance as to their disposition to interfere.

The note to the Turkish government declaring war was handed to the Grand Vizier by the Italian Chargé, Signor di Martino, and was couched in this language:

"Carrying out the orders of the King, I have the honor to notify you that the period accorded you with a view to the realization of certain measures has expired without a satisfactory reply. The lack of this confirms the bad will or want of power of which the Turkish government has given such frequent proof, especially with regard to the rights and interests of Italians in Tripoli and Cyrenaica. Italy is consequently obliged to safeguard such rights and interests, as well as her honor and dignity, by all the means at her disposal. The events which will follow can only be regarded as the necessary consequence of the conduct which has so long been followed by the Turkish authorities. The relations of friendship and peace being therefore interrupted, Italy from this time considers herself in a state of war with Turkey."

Signor di Martino assured the Turkish government that Ottomans might continue to live in Italy without fear of molestation. In reply to the note Turkey explained that because of many difficulties Tripoli and Cyrenaica had not received the benefits of all the reforms sought by the new régime in Turkey. However, it denied that Italy had legitimate ground for going to war.

The announcement that war had begun was received with great enthusiasm in Italy, and there were many patriotic demonstrations. Even before war was declared an Italian fleet was maneuvering off the port of Tripoli. On Sept. 28 ten Italian warships were in sight of the port, and a cordon of naval vessels stretched along the entire coast to prevent the landing of Turkish arms or men. The troubles of Turkey were aggravated by the fall of the ministry on the day war was declared. Said Pasha undertook the formation of a new Cabinet, with Chevket Pasha remaining as Minister of War, and with Hurchid Bey Minister of Marine. On Sept. 30 the Committee of Union and Progress of the Young Turks issued a proclamation to the people, saying that Turkey would resist Italian aggression to the last. Martial law was enforced in Constantinople at the same time to prevent meetings which might lead to disorder and endanger the lives of foreigners. Prayers for the success of Turkish arms were called for at all the mosques, while throughout Italy at the same time prayers were offered in all the churches for the defeat of the Turks. Following the bellicose action of Italy the Porte issued a note to the Powers protesting against the declaration of war by Italy and suggesting the intervention of other nations.

Up to and including Oct. 6 about the only well established news was that the Italian fleet began bombarding the port of Tripoli on Oct. 3. Its guns so far outraged the cannon of the Turkish forts that the ships were able to approach within two kilometers (a mile and a quarter) of the batteries without being in danger. Nearly all the foreigners had left the city before the shelling began, and most of the native inhabitants had retired into the interior. The flagship of Admiral Aubrey was the *Benedetto Brin*. The other ships in line when the bombardment began were the battleships *Roma*, *Napoli*, *Sicilia*, *Giuseppe Garibaldi* and *Sardegna*, the armored cruisers *Francesco Ferruccio*, *Pisa* and *Amalfi* and the torpedo-boat *Coatit*. The line of the investing ships stretched from Tripoli and the Tunisian frontier on the west and from Benghazi to the Bombah Gulf up to the Egyptian frontier on the other side. The torpedo flotilla, under the Duke of the Abruzzi, patrolled the sea from Crete around Greece to the Ionian and Adriatic Seas.

Advices of Oct. 5 are to the effect that the Turks refuse to surrender Tripoli, although Italian landing parties had occupied the Sultania fort and part of the fleet had entered the harbor. The retreating Turks carried off the breech-blocks from the guns in the forts.

As the Italian fleet was in the neighborhood of Tripoli at the time war was declared it was impossible for the Porte to reinforce the small Turkish garrison stationed there, and the Continental opinion at first seemed to be that the resistance of the garrison would be only enough to "save its face," in the event of the Italians landing in considerable force. However, the mere taking of the port of Tripoli would not mean the occupation of the territory, since in the desert wastes back of the port are the fanatical and warlike Berbers, while the Arabs could be counted on to continue the fighting if they received a signal from the Turkish government.

General Caneva was put in command of the Italian expedition to Tripoli, with Admiral Aubrey in command of the fleet, and the Duke of the Abruzzi at the head of the torpedo-boat flotilla. The troops under General Caneva number an army corps of 35,000 men. The first division, under General Pecori, consisted of the 82d and 86th Infantry of Rome, the 84th of Florence, the 6th of Palermo and the 40th of Naples, besides three squadrons of cavalry and the Avento regiment of artillery, consisting of six batteries. The second division, under General Bricola, is made up of the 22d Infantry of Pisa, the 68th of Milan, the 4th of Catania, the 63d of Palermo, three squadrons of cavalry, six supplemental batteries, the 8th Bersaglieri, several batteries of quick-firers, a battalion of sappers and engineers, and telegraph and wireless operators.

Press advices from Rome on Oct. 4 said that among the foreign military men closely watching the preparations of the Italian government for the expedition to Tripoli was Lieut. Col. J. F. Reynolds Landis, U.S. Cav., Attaché to the American Embassy, who was making comparisons between the Italian system and that in vogue in America during the Spanish-American War.

The war brought much bitterness into the deliberations at Paris on Oct. 4 of the Interparliamentary Union, established several years ago to promote universal peace. The resolution of the executive committee expressed regret that the declaration of war showed so slight a

regard for the "guiding principles of peace and justice of The Hague conferences." This was too much for the Italian delegates, Count Sonnaz and the Marquis Compans, who gathered up their papers and started indignantly to leave the room. They were stopped and argued with, and finally consented to resume their places. When Count Sonnaz with much feeling stated the grievances of Italy against Turkey the Ottoman delegate, Bostani Effendi, warmly challenged his statements, and demanded that the Count be called to order, which was done.

The State Department received from the American Embassy in Rome on Oct. 1 the text of the proclamation of blockade issued by the Italian government in conformity with the Declaration of Paris of April 15, 1856, and the Declaration of London of Feb. 26, 1909. The proclamation declared that beginning with Sept. 30 the littoral of Tripoli and Cyrene from the frontier of Egypt would be held in effective blockade by the naval force of Italy. The American Consul at Tripoli informed the Department that an effective blockade had been established by Italy beginning at sunset on Sept. 29.

TRIPOLI IN BARBARY.

(From Ex-Attaché in New York Tribune.)

Tripoli in Barbary—for the province is thus officially styled, to distinguish it from the Syrian town of Tripoli—is a country of exceptional interest to the United States by reason of its port having been the scene of one of the most gallant feats in the annals of the American Navy, namely, the dash into the harbor of Tripoli a century ago by Lieutenant Decatur, at the head of a handful of men on board a ketch, to surprise and burn the U.S. frigate *Philadelphia*, which, having been wrecked on the Tripoli coast, had subsequently been refloated, repaired and remanned by the Pasha of Tripoli. The great Nelson described it as "the most bold and daring act of the age," and Congress promoted Decatur to a captaincy and presented him with a sword of honor. This may be said to have been the beginning of a series of operations by Decatur in the Mediterranean which resulted in his virtually crushing out of existence the piracy which had been waged by the rulers of Tripoli, Tunis, Alziers and Morocco and their corsairs, not only on the high sea of the Mediterranean, but also along all the coasts of the countries bordering thereon, the European governments actually submitting thereto and consenting to pay blackmail for immunity. The name of Tripoli will be always memorable in American history as the scene of the beginning of its war upon piracy, which resulted in Uncle Sam ridding forever the Mediterranean of the corsairs, by which it had been infested for hundreds of years.

It would be of inestimable advantage to civilization were Italy to obtain control of Tripoli, either by means of military occupation or else by its conversion into an Italian colony, for it is the headquarters of the great caravan trade of Central Africa, and exports not only ivories, ostrich feathers, etc., but more especially black slaves. The latter reach the seacoast from the great negro empires of Wadai and Bornu, and are therupon shipped from the Tripolitan ports of Benghazi, Tabrouk and Tripoli itself directly to Constantinople and to other parts of the Ottoman Empire. Tripoli, indeed, furnishes the access to the principal channels of the supply of black slaves, a demand for which will continue as long as the Mohammedan religion and the harem system remain in existence. Were Italy or any other civilized Power to have control of Tripoli the only remaining outlet to the sea of the black slave trade of the interior of Africa would be cut off. That is why everyone in America should view the policy which Italy is now adopting toward Turkey with the same good-will as is manifested thereto by the various great Powers of Europe.

Possibly under Italy Tripoli may yet become once more a flourishing state, as it was in the days of the Phenicians, of the Romans and of the ancient Greeks, under the name of Cyrenaica. After having been conquered by the Arabs twelve centuries ago and held in the sixteenth century for a few years, first by Ferdinand the Catholic, of Spain, and then by the Knights of Malta, it was seized by the famous Barbary corsair Dragut, whose descendants held sway there until 1835, when the Turks took advantage of a civil war to secure possession of the country, which they have held ever since as a province of the Ottoman Empire.

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

Capt. Louis J. Van Schaick, 16th U.S. Inf., appealed for a refundment of \$334.04, which he refunded to the United States on account of difference between pay of captain and first lieutenant received by him in the period from Dec. 1, 1905, to Oct. 31, 1906. When a first lieutenant, 4th U.S. Infantry, he was detailed as a captain, P.S., Feb. 28, 1905. On Oct. 28, 1905, he was assigned to duty as Governor of Cavite Province. He was on duty in that capacity from Oct. 30, 1905, to Dec. 11, 1906, the date he was relieved from his detail as captain, P.S. While serving as Governor of the province he did not perform duty with the Scouts. The Comptroller holds that it is not sufficient that an officer be merely detailed with the Scouts to entitle him to the pay of the higher grade, but he must perform duty with them. Not only is a decision against the appellant given, but the Comptroller finds an error in the refundment which makes the officer a debtor to the United States of \$45.13.

Major H. Mozen, 4th Bn., Georgia National Guard, requested refundment of \$5.54 paid by him for transportation on July 30, 1911, from Columbus, Ga., to Atlanta, where he acted as range officer at the Atlanta target range. The Comptroller decides against refundment, on the ground that the officer was not engaged in actual field or camp service for instruction under the orders of the governor within the meaning of the Act of Jan. 21, 1903, and that, if he had been so engaged, he should, for the travel in question, have obtained transportation in kind. Capt. W. P. Waite, Troop B, 2d Squadron, Georgia National Guard, paid \$24 for four Pullman berths for himself and four other officers from Kansas City to Atlanta after having been detailed to the camp of instruction at Fort Riley, Kas., June 1-15, 1911. Requests for sleeping cars issued by the Georgia Q.M.G. were misplaced, but later were returned to the Q.M.G. unused, with the statement that cash had been paid for the berths. The checks for the berths used were submitted as evidence of the cash payment. The Comptroller of the Treasury decides that the refundment

should be made to Captain Waite, but only if he was in charge of the detachment of officers.

Asked to revise his decision that P.A. Surg. Paul R. Stalmaker, U.S.N., was not entitled to the ten per cent. authorized by the Act of May 13, 1908, the Comptroller points out that Surgeon Stalmaker on July 6, 1911, was detached from the naval station, Culebra, P.R., was attached to the U.S.S. *Alliance*, a ship then in commission, upon which he proceeded to San Juan, P.R., where he was detached from the *Alliance* and thereupon proceeded to the United States via the steamship *Caracas* of the Red Line. The Comptroller maintains, as in his first decision, that the officer's status while returning to the United States was that of an officer returning from detached sea duty and not in performance of sea duty en route. The fact that his service at sea was of short duration is not material. The decision goes further and asserts that, even if while returning to the States the status of Surgeon Stalmaker had been that of an officer returning from detached shore service in Porto Rico, he would still not be entitled to the ten per cent. increase authorized by the Act of May 13.

The Comptroller holds that while Sec. 1393, R.S., permits the designation of an officer as engineer of the fleet it does not require it. Comdr. Milton E. Reed, U.S.N., was ordered to relieve Comdr. T. W. Kinkaid, U.S.N., who was engineer of the fleet, Second Squadron, U.S. Pacific Fleet. Commander Reed performed the duties of engineer of the fleet, but the Department declined to appoint him to that office, and the Comptroller in denying his claim to additional pay says: "It is apparent that the appellant was not a fleet engineer properly appointed or designated as such during the period in question."

FOR AN ARMY POST AT ALBANY.

The two branches of the Legislature of the state of New York have concurred in the passage of the following joint resolution, introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Cuvillier Sept. 20:

Resolution petitioning Congress to establish an Army post in the city of Albany, state of New York. Whereas the city of Albany is considered the most important strategic point of defense on the Atlantic seaboard, located at the confluence of the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers and the Erie Canal, thereby connecting the city of New York, the greatest seaport in the United States, with the navigable Hudson River, the West Shore and the New York Central lines, constituting the greatest rail and water line of communication in conjunction with the Erie, Lehigh Valley and the Delaware and Lackawanna systems, which converge with the West Shore and New York Central, where the jugular vein of the nation's commerce lies uncovered on the border of a foreign frontier.

Whereas the city of Albany stands at the junction of lines of communication to the East, West, North and South, and constitutes a point from which United States troops could move to active defense with the least resistance. And it is the duty of each state to lend the assistance to the United States Government in the protection of the United States from a foreign invasion.

Resolved (if the Senate concur), That it is the sense of the Legislature of the state of New York that the United States Government establish an Army post in the city of Albany, and the state of New York through its Legislature will at all times patriotically render any assistance to the United States Government in the proper defense of the nation; and

Be it further resolved, That the representatives in Congress from the state of New York be requested to use their endeavors to establish an Army post in the city of Albany at the next session of Congress, which convenes on the first Monday in December, 1911.

And be it further resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each member of the House of Representatives and Senators.

Sept. 30, 1911, the Senate returned the concurrent resolution with its approval.

CHANGES OF STATION.

The following is the official schedule of future movements of troops to and from the Philippine Islands and Honolulu, H.T., for which orders have been issued:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO FOR MANILA.

15th Infantry, Nov. 6, 1911.
24th Infantry, Dec. 5, 1911.
8th Infantry, Feb. 5, 1912.
4th Cavalry, nine troops May 6, 1912, and three troops Sept. 5, 1912.
3d Cavalry, ten troops, June 5, 1912, and two troops Aug. 5, 1912.

FROM PORTLAND, ORE., TO MANILA.

1st Infantry, March 5, 1912.

FROM HONOLULU TO THE UNITED STATES.

Companies A, B, C and D, 20th Infantry, from Honolulu, Oct. 6, to San Francisco.

FROM MANILA TO UNITED STATES.

7th Infantry, Nov. 15, 1911, to San Francisco.
20th Infantry (two battalions), Dec. 15, 1911, to San Francisco.
12th Infantry, Jan. 15, 1912, to San Francisco.
3d Infantry, March 15, 1912, to San Francisco.
21st Infantry, April 15, 1912, to Portland, Ore.
14th Cavalry, June 15, 1912, to San Francisco.
2d Cavalry, July 15, 1912, to San Francisco.

MARYLAND HORSE RACES.

The following races are to be given at the Laurel course under the auspices of the Maryland State Fair for officers of the Army, Navy and Organized Militia:

The Laurel Plate for officers of the Army and Navy; Wednesday, Oct. 18: For four years old and upwards. The property unconditionally and free from contingency since June 1, 1911, of the U.S. Government or of officers of the Army or Navy. Purse \$750, of which sixty per cent. goes to the first, thirty per cent. to the second and ten per cent. to the third; the winner to receive a piece of plate. Horses to be ridden in dress uniform by officers of the Army and Navy. Weight, 160 pounds; sex allowance as by rule. Winners in 1911 to carry five pounds extra. Overweight allowance as declared to the clerk of the scales by the hour fixed for the running of the first race on the day in which the race is run. Distance, two miles.

The National Steeplechase for officers of the Army and Navy; Saturday, Oct. 21: Conditions, same as above. Purse, \$1,000, of which sixty per cent. goes to the first, thirty per cent. to the second and ten per cent. to the third; the winner to receive a piece of plate. Distance, about two miles over brush.

The United Service Plate for officers of the Army, Navy and Organized Militia; Monday, Oct. 23: For four year olds and upward. The property unconditionally and free from contingency since June 1, 1911, of the U.S. Government or of officers of the Army, Navy or Organized Militia. Purse \$750, of which sixty per cent. goes to the first, thirty per cent. to the second and ten per cent. to the third; the winner to receive a piece of

plate. Horses to be ridden in dress uniform by officers of the Army, Navy and Organized Militia. Distance, one and a half miles flat. Conditions as to weight as above.

It is understood that thirty per cent. of the total of each purse will be reserved for the maintenance of transportation, etc., connected with officers' expenses.

AVIATION NOTES.

At the aviation tournament at Nassau Field, near New York, on Sept. 28, Lieut. J. E. Fickel, 29th U.S. Inf., and Capt. Patrick Hamilton, of the Worcestershire Regiment, British army, went aloft to shoot at a target forty inches in diameter from a height of 150 feet. The British officer's gun jammed and he fired no shots. Lieutenant Fickel, who went up with Lieut. Henry H. Arnold, U.S.A., as pilot, fired ten times at the target which looked very small from the sky, but failed to make a hit. In the passenger-carrying race for biplanes the same afternoon Capt. Paul W. Beck, U.S.A., won the first prize of \$600 by flying the five miles in twelve minutes forty-one seconds. A wireless telegrapher went up with Lieut. Thomas Dew. Milling, U.S.A., and sent to earth several messages. In the alighting contest immediately after Lieutenant Milling won by landing eleven feet from a given spot, Sopwith, the English aviator, being nineteen feet farther off. During the day the Aero Club of America, on the protest of Lieut. T. G. Elliston, U.S.N., against the awarding of the cross-country race on Sept. 23 to Sopwith, reversed its decision and gave the first prize of \$600 to the Lieutenant. In the flights of Sept. 30 Lieutenant Arnold won the endurance altitude contest with a passenger, remaining up one hour six minutes. Captain Beck came down after nine minutes and Lieutenant Elliston after twelve minutes. In dropping "bombs" of wet salt Captain Beck's best missile fell forty-six feet from the target. Lieutenant Elliston missed by thirty-two feet. Lieutenant Arnold by forty-nine feet and Lieutenant Milling by twenty-eight feet. In the mail carrying contest Captain Beck won third prize of \$100.

Cromwell Dixon, the first aviator to cross the Rocky Mountains in an aeroplane, was dashed to death when caught in a vertical air current at the Interstate Fair at Spokane, Wash., on Oct. 2. His death was so distressing a sight that there was talk of legislation against exhibition flying. Dixon was a mere youth, being only nineteen years old.

Capt. C. D. F. Chandler, U.S. Signal Corps, in charge of the Aviation School at College Park, Md., has been detailed to attend the international balloon race at Kansas City. It was at the St. Louis international balloon race that Captain Chandler acquired an international reputation. For a day or so it was thought that Captain Chandler was lost, but he made a landing in West Virginia in excellent condition.

AEROPLANES IN MANEUVERS ABROAD.

Great satisfaction has been expressed in France at the success of the aeroplane in the recent military maneuvers, the New York Sun's London correspondent states. General Chomer, who directed the whole of the maneuvers, declares that the aeroplane is "the most marvelous engine of war we have ever had." General Bonneau said of one phase of the maneuvers: "I learned from the four airmen I had at my disposal the position of the enemy's batteries in the most exact detail. Most of them were carefully hidden in a valley behind a wood, and no cavalry in the world could have found them. The aeroplanes discovered them in a few minutes." Colonel Bernard, a very well known artillery officer, says: "Two batteries and an aeroplane are five times more formidable than three batteries without an aeroplane."

Photographs of fortress defenses have been taken by aerial observers with special cameras, and have revealed the most jealously guarded secrets of defense. Working in conjunction with artillery, airmen by reporting the position of large bodies of troops to battery commanders have doubled the effective zone of fire of the guns. It was after a demonstration of this kind that the commander-in-chief of the 1st Army Corps said to the gunners: "This marks the greatest step forward in our artillery methods for many years."

The French budget provides for the expenditure of \$3,400,000 upon the aerial fleet, and 200 army aeroplanes will be in commission by the end of the year.

From Berlin, too, come satisfactory reports of the work of the German military aeroplanes, which were employed for the first time at the recent maneuvers. In the council of war at the end of the operations the Kaiser pointed out that within thirty-five minutes after hostilities had opened at daybreak Field Marshal von der Goltz was exactly informed regarding the strength, disposition and formation of the west wing of the invaders by two lieutenants who made a scouting flight in a biplane.

CAVALRY TACTICS IN THE CIVIL WAR.

The assumption in the Service that the present Cavalry organization was the result of war experiences is being controverted by Civil War veterans. According to a number of letters that have been received from Cavalry officers of the Civil War, Cooke's Tactics, which call for a single rank formation, were recommended but never used in actual service. The old Scott Tactics, according to these statements were almost universally enforced throughout the Army during the Civil War.

In this connection Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, U.S.A., says, in one letter: "If I mistake not, these tactics (Cooke's) called for a single rank formation which was by preference in the Army of the Potomac, but when I went West to reorganize and command the Cavalry of the Military Division of the Mississippi, most of which I gathered in the camps at Gravelly Springs. I found it necessary in all display organizations, reviews, etc., and generally in practical work to reduce the formation to double ranks. Some time in February, 1865, I held a review in which there were five divisions amounting to 17,000 mounted men in the various fields in which the Cavalry assembled. You can readily see that it would be impossible to find enough open land in Lauderdale county to handle any such force of division front in single rank. Somewhere in the records of that corps in the War Department you will find the order issued by me requiring the habitual use of the double rank formation."

In another letter General Wilson writes: "I enclose herewith a note just received from General Gregg, from which you will see that while in the Army of the Po-

tomac the old double rank formation was continued to the end; he approves my letter to you, the point of which was that whatever the tactics of the western Cavalry, the double rank formation was continued for all practicable purposes."

Major Gen. D. McM. Gregg in his letter to General Wilson says: "I am in receipt of your letter of the 21st instant enclosing a copy of that sent by you to the War Department relating to the tactics used by our Cavalry in the War of the Rebellion. The bulk of the Volunteer Cavalry regiments of the Army of the Potomac received their instructions in drill from the date of their organization in 1861, until May, 1862, when the Army of the Potomac started on the Peninsular campaign. The system of tactics used was the one double rank, and this was continued in my division, so far as my knowledge goes, until the end of the war. After the spring of 1862 there was but little, if any, opportunity for Cavalry drilling in the Army of the Potomac. The summers were spent in marching, scouting and fighting, and in the winters if not employed in like manner, then a change to picketing to the exclusion of drilling. Your letter to General Allen gives him the required information as fully as can be given."

Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, U.S.A., writes that the old Scott Tactics with the double rank formation were in force, but that sometime in the winter of 1861-62, while in camp near Washington, his squadron was selected to try out the new Cooke Tactics, upon which he reported favorably; but in the spring of 1862 they reverted to the Scott double rank tactics which were used from that time until the close of the war.

Brig. Gen. T. F. Rodenbough, U.S.A., writes: "The Regular Cavalry used Poinset's double rank two-troop squadron tactics during the Civil War, but some Volunteers in western armies may have used Cooke's single rank formation."

The Cavalry Tactics prepared by Brig. Gen. Philip St. George Cooke, U.S.A., who before his promotion was colonel of the 2d Cavalry, were published in 1862; by order of Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, Nov. 1, 1861, they were announced as approved by the President and published for the government of the Service.

NEW YORK MARINES WIN.

The rifle shooting contest for the Hayden Trophy, offered by the Bay State Rifle Association of Massachusetts for competition in the U.S. Marine Corps, for teams of six from each of the Marine Barracks of New York, Portsmouth and Boston and the Marine Prisons at the Boston and Portsmouth Navy Yards, was won by the New York Marine Barracks Team at the range at Wakefield, Mass., Oct. 2, 1911. The team made a total score of 2,608, leading its nearest competitor, the Boston Prison Team, by twenty-four points. The conditions of the match are: Slow fire with rifle at 200, 300 and 500 yards, ten shots for record, possible 50; slow fire with pistols at 25 and 50 yards, six shots for record, possible 30; slow fire with pistols at 25 and 50 yards, six shots for record, possible 30. To arrive at the total score the rifle aggregate multiplied by three is added to the pistol aggregate, a rule established for United States Marine target competitions. The scores were as follows:

NEW YORK MARINE BARRACKS.

| | Rifle | | | Pistol | | Total |
|-------------------|-------|------|------|--------|------|-------|
| | 200 | 300 | 500 | 25 | 50 | |
| | Yds. | Yds. | Yds. | Yds. | Yds. | |
| Corporal Clarkson | 43 | 44 | 46 | 29 | 26 | 454 |
| Private Eads | 40 | 40 | 48 | 28 | 23 | 435 |
| Corporal Lockwood | 31 | 44 | 45 | 29 | 25 | 414 |
| Private Merrick | 39 | 39 | 47 | 28 | 24 | 427 |
| Private Jeffrey | 41 | 47 | 45 | 26 | 25 | 450 |
| Totals | 234 | 255 | 277 | 165 | 145 | 2608 |

BOSTON MARINE PRISON.

| | Q.M. Sgt. Quaster | 37 | 44 | 46 | 25 | 26 | 402 |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|
| Private Battenfield | 40 | 41 | 50 | 29 | 24 | 446 | |
| Private Smart | 40 | 40 | 49 | 24 | 21 | 432 | |
| Private Nielson | 41 | 44 | 40 | 28 | 17 | 420 | |
| Private Barrett | 41 | 41 | 48 | 28 | 26 | 444 | |
| Private Wood | 34 | 39 | 48 | 27 | 26 | 416 | |
| Totals | 233 | 249 | 281 | 161 | 134 | 2584 | |

BOSTON MARINE BARRACKS.

| | Sergeant Tielsch | 40 | 42 | 44 | 27 | 26 | 431 |
|------------------|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|
| Private Arndt | 42 | 43 | 47 | 25 | 23 | 444 | |
| Private McGuire | 39 | 42 | 45 | 28 | 25 | 431 | |
| Private Trotter | 35 | 42 | 49 | 26 | 24 | 428 | |
| Corporal Todd | 38 | 43 | 46 | 25 | 24 | 430 | |
| Private Shotwell | 42 | 32 | 38 | 27 | 26 | 389 | |
| Totals | 236 | 244 | 269 | 158 | 148 | 2583 | |

PORTSMOUTH MARINE BARRACKS.

| | Corporal Morley | 41 | 42 | 41 | 26 | 23 | 421 |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|
| Private Ketton | 41 | 42 | 48 | 26 | 26 | 445 | |
| Sergeant Wood | 36 | 44 | 47 | 26 | 26 | 433 | |
| Sergeant Cunningham | 31 | 43 | 45 | 24 | 20 | 401 | |
| Private Steckel | 40 | 38 | 43 | 25 | 26 | 414 | |
| Corporal Bodle | 35 | 41 | 40 | 29 | 23 | 400 | |
| Totals | 224 | 250 | 264 | 156 | 144 | 2514 | |

PORTSMOUTH MARINE PRISON.

| | Private King | 31 | 44 | 46 | 27 | 23 | 413 |
|-----------------|--------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|
| Private Stort | 42 | 42 | 47 | 27 | 24 | 444 | |
| Private Zajicek | 45 | 44 | 48 | 27 | 26 | 464 | |
| Private Nielsen | 37 | 43 | 44 | 23 | 21 | 416 | |
| Rivers | 26 | 42 | 43 | 26 | 16 | 375 | |
| Private Doerr | 40 | 41 | 39 | 16 | 11 | 387 | |
| Totals | 221 | 256 | 267 | 146 | 121 | 2499 | |

ONE OF ADMIRAL SCHLEY'S LAST LETTERS.

The following letter, addressed by the late Admiral Schley to John Temple Graves, of the New York American, is published by the American with this introduction: "This is probably one of the last letters written by Admiral Schley, and so far as known is the only written comment he ever made on the criticised maneuvers of the Brooklyn at the battle of Santiago":

"Mt. Kisco, N.Y., Sept. 28, 1911.

"My Dear Sir: It is with infinite pleasure that I read your editorial a few days ago prompted by Admiral Chadwick's admission that the Brooklyn's part in the battle of Santiago was the determining factor of that great combat, and in thanking you for your masterful review of the matter I ought to say that just one hundred years before, at St. Vincent, Lord Nelson did the same thing in 'wearing ship' away from the Spanish lines to secure an advantage which led to the capture of the Spanish admiral with a large number of his vessels. Again, during the War of 1812 with Great Britain, Capt. Stephen Decatur, during the fight between the United States and the Macedonian, 'wore ship' twice

away from the British ship to gain an advantage which culminated in dismantling the enemy's vessel and her capture ultimately.

"To foil the enemy's purpose, that was evident, and to gain an advantage of similar value on July 3, 1898, the Brooklyn's maneuver was made with the result that every vessel of the enemy was destroyed, and every one of the men, alive and dead, including the admiral himself, fell into our hands. Could anything more complete have happened in the war? Or could the most caitious have required more in a combat? It was so evidently the crux of the situation that I have never felt in the least sensitive over the criticism of those who were in no position of danger or exposure as I was. Indeed, one's harshest critics are those who are always ready to tell what should have been done after a battle has been fought, but who never venture a suggestion before it commences.

"In a lifetime of service under the flag the one purpose always uppermost in my mind and heart has been to loyally serve my country, my people and my flag, no matter what the consequences might be to myself, and I thank God in the evening of my days that I have never sought to deprive anyone who may have helped me to success of the credit or honor which may have come to me through their assistance.

"Again thanking you, my dear sir, I beg to subscribe myself gratefully, your obedient servant,

"W. S. SCHLEY.

"To John Temple Graves, New York."

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, will relieve Rear Admiral J. B. Murdoch as commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Fleet in February next. Rear Admiral Murdoch's two-year term of service will come to an end at that time, and Rear Admiral Nicholson has been assigned to the command in accordance with his expressed desire to have sea duty.

The U.S. battleship Oregon, at the Puget Sound Navy Yard, and the cruiser St. Louis are preparing for a cruise by Oct. 24. The Oregon was recently put in commission as a part of the Pacific Reserve Squadron, after having been rebuilt at a cost of more than \$1,000,000.

The U.S.S. Saturn was placed out of service at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., on Sept. 30, 1911.

The U.S.S. Hannibal has been ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., on Oct. 15, 1911, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

The U.S.S. Patterson has been ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., as soon as practicable after delivery by the contractors.

The Chinese warship Hai-Chi arrived at Havana from New York Oct. 3, entering the harbor at eleven a.m. She was escorted past Morro Castle by scores of tugs and smaller pleasure craft loaded to the guards with Chinese.

The first engineering trophy presented to submarines by the Navy Department was won by the Moccasin with a score of 106,242. For the year ended June 30, 1911, the standing of the submarines in the engineering competition was as follows: 1. Moccasin (trophy winner), 106,242; 2. Shark, 99,693; 3. Porpoise, 91,567; 4. Salmon, 90,988; 5. Adder, 83,301; 6. Narwhal, 80,672; 7. Snapper, 79,074; 8. Bonita, 78,976; 9. Stingray, 74,447; 10. Tarantula, 73,978; 11. Pike, 70,622; 12. Viper, 65,506; 13. Grayling, 62,828; 14. Tarpon, 61,281; 15. Grampus, 57,355; 16. Cuttlefish, 49,741.

The U.S. torpedo boat destroyer Mayrant, Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson, on her steam test off Newport, R.I., Oct. 4, under adverse conditions, made 32½ knots an hour for four consecutive hours, record hard to equal. The wind was blowing half a gale. On her builders' trial she made 33½ knots per hour.

Three torpedo boat destroyers, the Trippe, in command of Lieut. Frank D. Berrie; the Ammen, Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Taussig, and the Walke, Lieut. Charles R. Train, made their annual full speed and smoke elimination tests in a southeast gale off the Rhode Island coast Sept. 29. The wind was blowing about forty miles an hour, but the boats behaved very satisfactorily in the rough sea and returned to Newport without damage. In the two hours' speed test the Trippe developed a speed of 31.2 knots, the Ammen 30.6, and the Walke 29.9, thus all exceeding their contract speed of 29.5. In the smoke elimination test of four hours the Ammen made the best record. This boat showed smoke but eleven minutes during the whole test, the Walke was credited with forty minutes of smoke, while the Trippe showed more or less smoke, it is reported, during the whole run. The submarine Stingray, Ensign C. N. Hinkamp, completed her battle practice in the bay at Newport, R.I., Oct. 2, and has made a record of fifty per cent. of hits with her torpedoes fired under water by night and by day. The Stingray fired on a range of 2,000 yards at a target representing a cruiser or battleship.

The U.S. tug Accomac, which left Norfolk, Va., Sept. 27, arrived at the navy yard, New York, Oct. 1. When no word was reported from the tugboat Sept. 29, navy yard officials became anxious, and in the night the destroyers Warrington and Paulding, and the Patuxent, were sent out to search for it between Sandy Hook and Delaware Breakwater, but saw nothing of the Accomac. The torpedo boat destroyers reported they had run into a strong gale off Sandy Hook. Captain Van Duser, acting on orders from the Navy Department, was about to despatch the three vessels to search the seas again on Oct. 1 when the Accomac, at five o'clock in the afternoon, was reported making its way down the Sound. Capt. James W. Agnes, in command of the tug, said that in all his sea experience he had never met with such rough weather. The boat was driven from its course, and waves twenty feet high smashed against the pilot house. The little craft just managed to make its way past Barnegat, where it was tossed about in a strong southwest. "We left Pensacola, Fla., on Sept. 12 last. There were thirteen men on board, a bad number, and the next day, Friday, the 13th, our run of ill luck started. When we reached Norfolk we were ordered to the navy yard, New York. The run from Pensacola to New York is about twenty-four hundred miles, and we met with nothing but stormy weather all the way

soon as the material for it is received from the North. The next two months probably will be devoted to a continuation of the work of dissecting by gas blasts the shattered portions of the hull, from which more bodies may be recovered. A portion of one of the forward magazines is now visible, but its condition, it is said, does not warrant a conjecture regarding the character of the explosion which sank the Maine.

The recommendation of the board for the retirement of Major Henry Leonard, U.S.M.C., was approved by the President on Sept. 30. In its report the board declared that "the officer is incapacitated for active service by reason of the loss of the left arm at the shoulder joint with a painful stump and consequent symptoms." The board decided that Major Leonard received his injury while in line of duty and recommends his retirement.

Second Lieut. N. A. Eastman, U.S.M.C., has failed to pass his examination and his promotion will be held up for one year.

A general court-martial of Lieut. Sidney A. Merriam, U.S.M.C., has been ordered by the Navy Department to convene on Oct. 9 at Portsmouth. Lieutenant Merriam is charged with the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors. The detail of the board is Lieut. Col. John A. Lejeune, U.S.M.C.; Comdr. George N. Hayward, U.S.N.; Major L. H. Moses, U.S.M.C.; Major M. J. Shaw, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. Comdr. H. G. Sparrow, U.S.N.; Lieut. George B. Landenberger, U.S.N.; Capt. F. A. Ramsey, U.S.M.C., and Major Henry Leonard, U.S.M.C., judge advocate.

Secretary of the Navy Meyer has awarded to the Electric Boat Company of New York the contract for building four submarine torpedoboats, bids for which were opened Sept. 5. The contract prices will be fixed definitely when the Department has decided just where the boats are to be built, as the location is an important factor in the cost. There are now building for the Navy four of these submarines on the Pacific coast and nine on the Atlantic coast.

The New York Building Trades Council has instructed its secretary to write to President Taft and Secretary of War Stimson asking that the prevailing rate of wages be paid to men employed in the New York Navy Yard. The letters will be accompanied by a table giving the Council's idea of the prevailing rate. Representatives of the Council will appear before the Board of Wages in the navy yard, it was stated, if proof was needed that the standard is not being paid.

In the swimming contests in the tank of the Naval Y.M.C.A., of Brooklyn, N.Y., held on Oct. 3, the swimmers from the U.S.S. Connecticut carried off the team honors in the annual championship, closed to sailors and marines now in port. They made eighteen points. The marines were second, with ten points, and U.S.S. Solace third, with five. In the gymnasium the U.S.S. Connecticut defeated the second squad of the North Dakota in the navy yard championship basketball tourney by 18 to 5. The summaries are: 440-Yard Swim.—Won by J. J. Rosborg, marine barracks; S. L. Johnson, U.S.S. Connecticut, second; W. L. Carr, U.S.S. Connecticut, third. Time, 7 min. 50 sec. 25-Yard Swim.—Won by R. Mellen, U.S.S. Connecticut; A. Gobier, U.S.S. Solace, second; C. H. Mapes, U.S.S. Connecticut, third. Time, 13 2-5 sec. Under Water Swim.—Won by E. G. Sewell, U.S.S. Yankton, 152 feet; E. A. Glines, U.S.S. Panther, 135 feet, second; F. N. Sebastian, 106 feet 8 inches, third. 50-Yard Swim.—Won by R. Mellen, U.S.S. Connecticut; S. T. Johnson, U.S.S. Florida, second; A. Gobier, U.S.S. Solace, third. Time, 32 3-5 sec. 880-Yard Swim.—Won by J. J. Rosborg, marine barracks; G. E. Smith, U.S.S. Connecticut, second; Thomas Johnson, U.S.S. Florida, third. Time, 18 min. 35 sec.

Fifteen women, representing the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the State of Georgia, distributed one thousand comfort bags on Oct. 5 to the crew of the U.S.S. Georgia, anchored in the Hudson River, New York. The sailors were lined up on the quarterdeck and listened to short addresses by Mrs. Ella Hoover-Thatcher, one of the international officers of the W.C.T.U., and Mrs. M. Cora Rowe, of the Georgia division. Then the men sang to the tune of "Dixie" a song entitled "America, Glorious Land," written by Mrs. Rowe. The bags, which are of hemcloth, stamped on the outside with the coat of arms of the state of Georgia, were then distributed by the women. Each bag contains a complete darning "kit," manicure utensils, thread, needles, pins and buttons. In addition to these were a Bible, a book of patriotic songs and a letter written by some Georgia mother to "Some Mother's Boy." Each of these missives contained motherly advice and a request that the recipient sign the temperance pledge. After the presentation Capt. W. L. Rodgers entertained the women at luncheon aboard the battleship.

THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy. Beckman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Major Gen. William P. Biddle, Commandant, U.S.M.C.

LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

The following are movements of ships of the Navy later than those of the same vessels noted in our complete Navy table published on another page:

Ajax, arrived at Guantanamo Oct. 4.
Smith, arrived at Hampton Roads, Va., Oct. 4.
North Carolina, sailed from Newport, R.I., for Portsmouth, N.H., Oct. 4.

Wheeling, arrived at Morgan City, La., Oct. 4.
Chester, arrived at Malta Oct. 5.

South Carolina, arrived at Hampton Roads, Va., Oct. 5.
Vicksburg, arrived at Amatapala, Honduras, Oct. 5.

Nero, arrived at Norfolk Navy Yard Oct. 5.

Wilmington, arrived at Hong Kong, China, Oct. 5.

California, South Dakota, West Virginia and Colorado, arrived at San Pedro, Cal., Oct. 5.

NAVY GAZETTE.

SEPT. 29.—Comdr. A. B. Hoff to treatment naval hospital, New York, N.Y.

Lieut. Comdr. S. B. Thomas detached duty Montgomery; to duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., as inspection officer.

Lieut. J. P. Murdock detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to duty Montgomery as executive and navigator.

Ensign R. S. Robertson, Jr., detached duty Virginia; to duty Cincinnati.

Ensign G. M. Dallas detached duty Terry; granted three months' leave, with permission to tender resignation.

Mdsn. W. F. Callaway and Albert R. Mack detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty Ohio.

Act. Asst. Surg. O. Hayes appointed an acting surgeon in the Navy from Sept. 29, 1911.

Paymr. Clerk M. C. Kneip appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Paymr. Clerk W. A. Settle appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Cable from the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, dated Shanghai, China, Sept. 29, 1911.

Lieut. Comdr. W. D. Brotherton detached duty command Elcano; to home.

P.A. Surg. G. S. Hathaway and Paymr. J. A. Bull detached duty naval station, Olongapo, P.I.; to duty New Orleans.

Gun. G. D. Simonski detached duty Mohican; to duty New Orleans.

Carp. R. Morgan detached duty naval station, Cavite, P.I.; to duty New Orleans.

Asst. Surg. D. G. Allen detached duty Elcano; to duty naval hospital, Canacao, P.I.

Carp. N. L. Wall detached duty New Orleans; to duty Saratoga.

P.A. Paymr. H. H. Alkire detached duty New Orleans; to duty naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

Asst. Surg. J. A. Bass detached duty Saratoga; to duty naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

Ensign P. Seymour detached duty New Orleans; to duty Elcano.

Asst. Surg. S. D. Hart detached duty Barry; to duty Elcano.

Ensign H. Belt detached duty Decatur; to duty Bainbridge.

Ensign F. Cogswell detached duty Villalobos; to duty Decatur.

Ensign S. O. Greig detached duty New Orleans; to duty Elcano.

Ensign E. J. Dixon detached duty Monadnock; to duty Pampanga.

Carp. S. C. Burgess detached duty Saratoga; to duty naval station, Cavite, P.I.

SEPT. 30.—Rear Admiral C. E. Fox, retired, detached duty as commandant of the navy yard, Charleston, S.C., and as commandant of the Sixth Naval District; to home.

Rear Admiral L. Young detached duty commandant, naval station, Pensacola, Fla.; to duty as commandant, naval station, Key West, Fla., and Seventh Naval District.

Capt. P. W. Hourigan, retired, detached duty in command of the naval training station, Newport, R.I., and Constellation; to home.

Capt. J. M. Helm to duty as commandant, naval station, Charleston, S.C., and of the Sixth Naval District.

Capt. E. E. Hayden detached duty as commandant, naval station, Key West, Fla., and Seventh Naval District; to duty Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt. J. L. Hayes detached duty summer conference, Naval War College, Newport, R.I.; to temporary duty Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. A. F. Carter detached duty North Dakota; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. J. O. Richardson detached duty works Babcock and Wilcox Company, Bayonne, N.J.; to duty Delaware.

Lieut. J. O. Fisher detached duty navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; to duty North Dakota.

Lieut. G. S. Bryan commissioned a lieutenant in the Navy from March 24, 1911.

Ensign H. R. Van DeBoe commissioned an ensign in the Navy from June 5, 1911.

Ensign F. X. Gygax detached duty Minnesota; to temporary duty Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Ensign T. B. Richey detached duty Vermont; to duty instruction Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.

Ensign R. D. Weyerbacher detached duty Vermont; to duty instruction Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.

Surg. J. P. Traynor detached duty navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to duty Dolphin.

Passed Asst. Surg. N. T. McLean detached Dolphin; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Surg. C. L. Beeching commissioned an assistant surgeon in the Navy from Sept. 14, 1911.

Chief Btsn. H. H. Richards commissioned a chief boatswain in the Navy from May 16, 1910.

OCT. 2.—Capt. N. R. Usher detached duty command Michigan; to temporary duty Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Capt. E. E. Capehart detached duty Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to duty command Michigan.

Comdr. W. W. Gilmer detached duty command Paducah; to duty connection fitting out Hanibal and duty command when placed in commission.

Comdr. D. W. Blamer to duty command Paducah.

Comdr. C. T. Vogelgesang orders of Sept. 22, 1911, revoked.

Lieut. C. Bean detached duty Navy recruiting station, Cincinnati, Ohio; to duty Washington as senior engineer officer.

Chaplain S. K. Evans detached duty Minnesota; to duty naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

Btsn. J. L. Thomas detached duty Washington, and will wait orders.

Paymr. Clerk H. A. Thomas appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty assist settlement accounts Provision and Clothing Depot, New York, N.Y.

Paymr. Clerk W. A. Thomas appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty as clerk to the general storekeeper, U.S.S. Delaware.

Note.—Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, retired, died at New York, N.Y., Oct. 2, 1911.

OCT. 3.—Lieut. F. D. Burns detached duty navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to duty Cincinnati as senior engineer officer.

Lieut. J. L. Hileman to duty navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Chief Mach. D. Mullan to duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Chief Mach. W. James detached duty works William Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.; to duty Mississippi.

Mach. F. W. Teepe detached duty Buffalo; to home and wait orders.

Mach. J. B. Martin detached duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to duty Buffalo.

Mach. T. L. Shannon to duty as assistant inspector of machinery, works William Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.

Paymr. Clerk E. D. Dann appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Hancock.

Paymr. Clerk F. D. Foley appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Buffalo.

Paymr. Clerk L. D. Smith appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy revoked.

Note.—Commo. H. N. Stevenson, retired, died at San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 3, 1911.

OCT. 4.—Comdr. U. T. Holmes detached duty Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to duty Louisiana as executive officer.

Lieut. Comdr. J. R. Y. Blakely detached duty as navigator; to duty as executive officer, Washington.

Lieut. Comdr. A. T. Graham detached duty as senior engineer officer; to duty as navigator, Washington.

Lieut. Comdr. S. M. Robinson detached duty works General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y.; to duty Florida as assistant to the senior engineer officer.

Lieut. F. Rorschach detached duty charge Branch Hydrographic Office, Norfolk, Va.; to duty Cincinnati as navigator.

Lieut. M. M. Frucht detached duty navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.; to duty charge Branch Hydrographic Office, Norfolk, Va.

Midshipman L. Wason detached duty North Carolina, to naval hospital, Los Angeles, Cal., for treatment.

Naval Constr. H. A. Evans detached duty works Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me.; to temporary duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Chief Mach. B. B. Bowes detached duty New Jersey, and granted sick leave two months.

Chief Mach. J. Fittion to duty Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass.

Chief Mach. C. M. Wingate to duty works New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N.J.

Paymr. Clerk O. I. Hancock detached duty Hancock; to home.

Paymr. Clerk F. W. Hathaway appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty North Carolina.

Note.—Comdr. W. H. Alderdice, retired, died at New London, Conn., Oct. 3, 1911.

OCT. 5.—Lieut. Comdr. J. P. Morton detached duty command Flusser; to duty command Perkins.

Lieut. Comdr. J. R. P. Pringle detached duty command Perkins; to duty Nebraska as executive officer.

Lieut. L. Noyes detached duty U.S. Atlantic Fleet, on Minnesota.

Lieut. C. W. Early detached duty Virginia; to duty New Jersey as senior engineer officer.

Lieut. W. H. Allen detached duty Baltimore; to duty command Flusser.

Lieut. R. Willson detached duty as aid on staff commander, 3d Division, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, on Minnesota; to special duty Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. W. G. Diman, resignation as a lieutenant in the Navy accepted, to take effect Oct. 10, 1911.

Ensign H. Allen when discharged treatment Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C., to home and wait orders.

Ensign W. Smith resignation as an ensign in the Navy accepted, to take effect Oct. 4, 1911.

Surg. H. C. Curl detached duty Naval Hospital, Canacao, P.I.; to duty Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Surg. U. R. Webb detached duty naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.; to duty on Asiatic Station.

Paymr. G. W. Reeves, Jr., retired, placed upon the retired list of officers of the Navy from July 15, 1911.

Asst. Paymr. W. R. Van Buren detached duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to duty navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., as assistant to the general storekeeper.

Asst. Paymr. S. E. Dickinson to duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., as assistant to the general storekeeper.

Chief Btsn. S. McCarthy detached duty naval torpedo station, Newport, R.I.; to duty Glacier.

Chief Btsn. W. A. MacDonald detached duty Glacier; to home and wait orders.

Pharm. R. T. Abernathy to duty naval hospital, Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa.

Paymr. Clerk J. Hoffman appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Philadelphia.

Cable from the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, dated Hong Kong, China, Oct. 5, 1911.

Ensign H. B. Kelly and Ensign A. W. Brown, Jr., detached duty Helena; to home and wait orders.

Ensign R. P. Enrich detached duty Samar; to home and wait orders.

Chief Gun. C. E. Jaffe detached duty New Orleans; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. H. M. Jensen detached duty command Shark and First Submarine Division, Asiatic Torpedo Fleet; to duty New Orleans.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

Sept. 29.—Lieut. Col. L. C. Lucas detached Marine Barracks, Norfolk, to Advanced Base School, Philadelphia.

Col. J. E. Mahoney one month's leave.

First Lieut. C. P. Myers twelve days' leave.

SEPT. 30.—Capt. Thomas Holcomb, Jr., one month's leave.

OCT. 2.—Capt. L. M. Little detached Advanced Base School, Philadelphia, to Marine Barracks, Washington.

Capt. D. C. McDougal detached Marine Barracks, Boston, to Marine Barracks, Mare Island, via depot, Philadelphia; delay one month en route.

Capt. W. L. Redden to Marine Barracks, Mare Island, upon arrival in U.S.

Capt. B. W. Sibley detached Marine Barracks, Mare Island, to Advanced Base School, Philadelphia.

Capt. C. T. Westcott detached Marine Barracks, New York, to Advanced Base School, Philadelphia.

First Lieut. C. S. Owen qualified for promotion.

First Lieut. Calhoun Ancrum detached Advanced Base School, Philadelphia, to Marine Barracks, Charleston.

First Lieut. John Potts to Marine Barracks, Mare Island, upon arrival in U.S.

First Lieut. L. P. Pinkston to headquarters, Washington, upon arrival in U.S.

First Lieut. S. W. Bogan detached Advanced Base School, Philadelphia, upon arrival in U.S.

Second Lieut. N. A. Eastman to Advanced Base School, Philadelphia, upon arrival in U.S.

OCT. 3.—Capt. N. P. Vulte one month's leave.

OCT. 4.—Major G. C. Reid detached Marine Barracks, Norfolk, to Advanced Base School, Philadelphia.

First Lieut. C. B. Matthews twenty-five days' leave.

OCT. 5.—Capt. F. L. Bradman detached Advanced Base School, Philadelphia, to marine barracks, Annapolis.

ORDER 33, SEPT. 21, 1911, U.S.M.C.

Publishes a list of officers and enlisted men qualified as expert riflemen, sharpshooters, and marksmen.

ORDER 34, SEPT. 26, 1911, U.S.M.C.

1. In order that men may be qualified as soon as possible after the completion of the courses in rifle shooting, it is directed that on all rifle ranges a certain time be allowed each day during the season, either before or after firing, for the test in estimating distance, and that men who have qualified in any of the courses in rifle firing be given the estimating distance test the following day.

OCT. 4.—Capt. J. G. Berry ordered to command the Semi-note.

Third Lieut. M. R. Daniels granted ten days' leave commencing Oct. 5.

First Lieut. H. D. Hinckley detached from the Acushnet upon relief, ordered to the Gresham and granted fifteen days' leave en route.

First Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr., granted thirty-six days' leave commencing Oct. 10.

Third Lieut. L. C. Mueller granted twenty-eight days' leave commencing Oct. 17.

Third Lieut. W. H. Eberly granted twenty days' leave commencing Nov. 1.

First Lieut. W. H. Shes granted five days' leave en route to Milwaukee.

First Lieut. P. H. Scott granted thirty days' leave commencing Dec. 1.

OCT. 5.—Third Lieut. F. A. Zscheuschler granted fourteen days' leave commencing Oct. 14.

In a report dated Unalaska, Alaska, Sept. 14, Capt. J. G. Ballinger, commanding the revenue cutter Bear, states that at 11:30 a.m. on Aug. 26 the Bear got underway for Una-laklik, North Sound, for the purpose of taking reindeer aboard for transportation to the Pribilof Islands. After receiving on board the native herders, proceeded to the reindeer camp near Tolstoi Point, anchoring at 10:45 p.m., Aug. 27. The rest of the day was employed in boating off the deer. Forty-nine deer were received, of which six died in the boats on the way to the ship and two within five minutes after having been brought aboard. It is believed that the deer were overdriven by the herders ashore. The loss occurred among the two-year-old does. By the time the deer had been received on board the wind changed to the Westward, making it too rough to obtain any more, and the Bear proceeded to the Westward in North Sound. The Bear arrived at St. Paul Island Aug. 31 and landed twenty-five reindeer. The revenue cutter Manning was found at St. Paul Island, and the usual official courtesies were exchanged. The Bear left St. Paul Island at 5:10 Sept. 1, and arrived at North Anchorage, St. George Island, at 1:30 the same afternoon. The remaining reindeer, fifteen in number, were landed. Two reindeer herders were landed on the islands, one at St. Paul Island and the other at St. George Island. The cutter left St. George Island in the afternoon of Sept. 1 and on Sept. 4 arrived off Nelson Lagoon a few miles to the Westward of Port Moller. The Bear supplied twenty-six bags of flour to the Eskimos at the request of Mr. A. N. Evans, of the Bureau of Education, with the understanding that it is to be replaced when the vessel reaches Nome. The commanding officer states that the Eskimos that were landed at Nelson Lagoon were met by their friends ashore, and with the arrangements in the way of huts will fare well this winter. The transportation of Eskimos by the Bear has been previously mentioned in the columns of the Army and Navy Journal. On arriving at Unalaska the work of cleaning and overhauling the main boiler, examining the condenser and replacing the defective tubes was taken up and proceeded with as rapidly as possible, it being the desire of the Department that the Bear return to Nome at the earliest date possible.

Senior Captain, U.S.R.C.S., commanding Bering Sea Fleet, reports under date of Sept. 16, Unalaska, Alaska, that the revenue cutter Rush returned from the Seal Islands Sept. 1. On her outward trip she was home to for twenty-seven hours in a hard northwest gale, but arrived off St. George Island Aug. 20. In her subsequent cruising about the islands but five Japanese schooners were found and these were boarded. The reported catches in the sea to date, of from fifty-eight to 513 seals. While in the Unalaska port the Rush was inspected in compliance with instructions from the Department. She returned to patrol duty Sept. 15, and will return to Unalaska Sept. 19.

The Manning returned from the Seal Islands Sept. 6, and her commander reports the landing and distribution of eleven barrels of seal meat to the natives of Biorka village. At Biorka village it was difficult to obtain any information as to the condition of the natives as the chief speaks only Jargone English, no other person appeared to know any but the native language. The chief article of subsistence is fish. Foxes are caught by the men in winter and the sale of the skins yield some money. Supplies of food have to be purchased in Unalaska, which is reached from Biorka by boat across Beaver Inlet, about two miles, thence by hard trail over the hills about seven miles. As a general summary the officer states that these people are living in poverty, have no means of education, are ignorant as to the laws of health and cleanliness, and there appears to be but little, if any, opportunity for them to better their condition.

On arrival of the Manning at the Seal Islands she was unable to find the sealing schooner Domei Maru to which the three Japanese who had landed on St. George Island in July belonged, and the men, with their boat, its equipment and guns, were put on board the Koyei Maru for transportation to Japan, with the consent of the master of that vessel. Two sealing vessels were seen and boarded by the Manning Aug. 30, but after that date none was seen, though the seal extended her cruising radius to fifteen miles about St. Paul Island. She sailed Sept. 10 for a cruise to the westward for the purpose of keeping in touch with the Japanese sealers, returning home and distributing seal meat to the natives of Atka and Attu, and inquiring into their physical and mental conditions.

On October 2 the revenue cutter Yamacraw was directed by wire to make search for wreckage—eight miles S.E. by E. Sapelo. The wreckage was reported by the steamer Rio Grande.

Under date of Sept. 24 the revenue cutter Tuscarora reported that about nine a.m. Sept. 14 a small sloop yacht about twenty feet long, known locally as a "bug" was ashore on the south side of the intake piers of the Milwaukee flushing plant. The vessel was towed off the beach and around the end of the piers to a sheltered anchorage.

The revenue cutter Pamlico at Newbern, N.C., assisted to right and float a capsized schooner, the Centennial, Oct. 1. The vessel was found capsized on starboard beam ends, sails set and masts not visible. The master could give no explanation of the disaster as the weather was clear and fine and so little wind that he was using his power engine, though the sails were set. The Pamlico rigged a bridle from the two masts and hoisted the vessel up to an even keel. As the schooner was adrift a wire sling was passed under bow and stern without board ends secure to fore main masts of a schooner standing by to assist. With this purchase the schooner was hoisted up until decks were above water, when considerable of her cargo was passed out to lighten her, after which her holds were pumped dry and she was towed in to dock. Considerable cargo was damaged by water and lost overboard when vessel capsized.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 3, 1911.

One of the most beautiful hops ever given in Norfolk was given by young ladies of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Virginia Beach and Old Point, under the management of Miss Guen-lian Morgan, Thursday evening, at the Lynnhaven Hotel, which was brilliantly illuminated and handsomely decorated throughout, and at the entrance, port and starboard lights guided the "mariners" safely to the scene of festivity. The dance was held in the main dining room, while the private dining rooms on the mezzanine were thrown into one and tables with large bowls of delicious "Lynnhaven punch" and large platters of dainty sandwiches offered seductive refreshment at eleven o'clock. The chaperones were Mrs. Lily Leigh, Mrs. George Wilson, Mrs. James Young Leigh and Mrs. Harry Brinkley, and many officers (and their wives) from the New Hampshire, Vermont, Louisiana, South Carolina, Kansas, New Jersey and Montgomery, the Flusser, Reed, Preston, Smith, Lamson, Dupont, marine barracks, yard, Franklin and German man-of-war Bremen were present.

The officers of the South Carolina entertained Friday at an informal tea for Mrs. Allan Chautrey, Miss Bessie Kelly, Miss Kirk, Miss Lucile Woods, Old Point, Miss Emily Foreman, of Baltimore, and Miss Helen Gautier, of Georgia. Mr. John Primer, of Suffolk, entertained Miss Laura Etheridge, Miss Helen Gautier and Ensign Reguet at a theater party Saturday evening. The Louisiana was the scene of a brilliant dinner Monday by the officers for Capt. and Mrs. Albert Winterhalter and the wives of the officers. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. Johnson, Surg. and Mrs. Kaufman, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Tompkins, Ensign and Mrs. Smith,



Mdsn. and Mrs. Welbrock, Paymaster Arms, Ensigns Ma-loney, Delano, Kennedy and Clark.

The officers of the U.S.S. Kansas entertained at dinner Wednesday for Miss Helen Crosby, whose marriage to Ensign Rufus King will be solemnized Oct. 11. Covers were laid for Miss Crosby, Miss Bessie Crosby, Miss Bessie Kelly, Miss Emily Foreman, Miss Nichols, Mrs. Harry Brinkley and the officers of the ship. Surg. and Mrs. H. F. Strine entertained at dinner Thursday for their sister, Miss Margaret Elerenfeld, of Greenburg, Pa. The guests included Miss Hibbett, Miss Gill, of Petersburg, Med. Dir. Charles T. Hibbett, Paymr. Walter D. Sharp and Mr. Richard Burroughs.

Miss Katherine Brothers, of Suffolk, Va., was guest of honor at a dinner given by Capt. Frank Robards on the New Jersey Saturday. Other guests were Mrs. Garland Peed, of Norfolk, Miss Emma King, of Suffolk, Paymaster Wilson, Lieutenant McWhorter. Later they attended the Chamberlin hop. Capt. and Mrs. Miller entertained at a box party to witness Willie Collier in "Take My Advice" at the Academy last week for their house guests, Capt. and Mrs. McLean, and Mr. and Mrs. Patterson. Lieut. Percy W. Foote was host at a charming luncheon on the Louisiana Friday for Misses Gertrude and Marjorie Johnston, of Helena, Mont., and Mrs. Percy Foote, Mrs. Charles Wood, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. Ovid Foote, of Baltimore, and the officers of the ship.

Gen. and Mrs. Charles King will arrive next Tuesday to attend the wedding of their son, Ensign Rufus King, and Miss Helen Crosby. General King is in New York to meet Mrs. King on her return from abroad. From Norfolk they will go to their home in Milwaukee. Captain Doyle, commandant of this yard, is in Washington on official business. Ensign and Mrs. David Ducey are in Norfolk as guests at the Lynn-haven. Mrs. Marshall Robinson and Miss Katherine Robinson have taken an apartment in the St. Regis. Lieutenants Davis and Voeth have taken an apartment in Colonial avenue. Mrs. William Halsey and daughter have returned from Blue Ridge Summit, Pa. Mrs. Lewis Grandy is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Halsey at St. Heton. Mrs. Alexander Stark left Sunday to enter her sons at the Country School, near Richmond, Va. Mrs. Alfred Reynolds, who is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Talbot Truxton, Yarmouth street, expects to leave soon to join Admiral Reynolds. Lieut. and Mrs. Glover are guests at Miss Brown's, Duke and Freemason street. Lieut. Richard Bryant, marine barracks, was the weekend guest of Mr. Ingram, Edgewater.

Mdsn. Monroe Kelly, after a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lane Kelley, left Sunday for New York to join the Salem. Mrs. Mary Truxton and Miss Cornelia Truxton have returned from Sweet Chalybeate Springs, Va. Mdsn. Jack Baird, of the Vermont, who was injured Tuesday, is improving. Capt. and Mrs. Baird, who were recalled from Washington, are guests at Miss Brown's.

Lieut. and Mrs. Anerum have taken a house in Park View, Portsmouth, for the winter. Mr. and Mrs. Paul Patterson, of Baltimore, are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Ellis B. Miller. Mrs. Helen Gautier, of Hickok, Ga., the guest of Constr. and Mrs. Chautrey, left Saturday for Suffolk, Va. Lieut. and Mrs. R. F. Naile, of Philadelphia, are guests at Mrs. Dawson McCormick's. Admiral and Mrs. Rufus Parks will return this week from North Hatley, Canada, where they have spent the summer. Mr. Ovid Foote, the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Percy W. Foote, returned Sunday to Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. The Misses Johnston, of Helena, Mont., the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Foote, left Saturday for Washington, D.C.

Surgeon Riker, after a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Neil Steward, Larchmont, has joined his ship, the Dixie. Mdsn. Barry Wilson left Sunday for Annapolis. Miss Galt is the guest of Pay. Dir. and Mrs. William Galt. Ensign Bernard Carter, of the South Carolina, is the guest of his father at "The Mill," Malvern Hill, Va. Ensign Douglas, who was injured in the football game between the Norfolk Light Artillery Blues and the New Hampshire, is resting easily. It was at first thought his leg was broken, but it proved to be a sprained ankle.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Oct. 2, 1911.

Lieut. Cols. J. B. Jackson, E. E. Hatch and J. A. Goodin, Major M. J. Lenihan and Capt. J. W. Furlow were here last week on court-martial duty. Capt. A. W. Brown, 27th Inf., was J.A. Regimental drills were begun during the week, in charge of Lieut. Col. W. H. Chatfield, 27th Inf. Capt. W. T. Bates, who recently returned to duty with his regiment, is in command of Co. A, 27th Infantry. Major E. E. Gedding, Med. Corps, was in the post for a few days. Capt. M. E. Saville, Q.M., 27th Inf., returned from his summer vacation and has commenced his duties. Lieut. G. S. Patton, jr., 15th Cav., has gone to California on leave. The friends of Lieuts. A. D. Minick and C. W. Donavin are pleased to learn of their promotion to the grade of captain in the Ordnance Department.

The fire call sounded last Thursday proved the fire companies and apparatus of this post to be in good form to cope with any conflagration. Chief Marshal Major E. Wittenmyer had the call blown for practice purposes and the ladder companies had the truck at the stables very quickly and the new gasoline engine soon had a powerful stream in operation over the roofs. The chemical engine was also used.

Col. H. S. Bishop has assumed command of the post. Capt. J. T. Moore is adjutant. During the past two and one-half years Colonel Pitcher who is about to leave us has succeeded in converting Fort Sheridan into a post worthy of an Army garrison near a large city like Chicago. The Colonel first cleared the grounds of all unnecessary underbrush, telegraph poles, railroad tracks, etc. Then the parade and lawns were graded and grass seed sown. Magnificent flower beds were installed at intervals in the grounds, on the plan of great park systems, there being 700 acres. Cracked concrete pavements were renewed. The drives were made over. All buildings received a general overhauling, painting and remodeling. Stables containing surplus stock were cleared and roomy places made for the animals. The mechanical departments of the post were brought up to date. Everything possible was done to improve the conditions in the post, with the result that Fort Sheridan is to-day a model Army station. Considerable work planned by the Colonel is under way and when finished will further improve the post.

Colonel Pitcher organized a regimental drum and bugle corps of twenty-four pieces that attracted much attention in all summer maneuver camps. Commanding officers of other regiments constantly requested the special music played by this musical organization. The Colonel also had many of the pieces of cannon and other Mori war weapons taken by the 27th Infantry mounted and exhibited at this post, and he succeeded in bringing the post to a high degree of excellence.

Major Van Poole and Captain Blanchard attended the convention of Army surgeons at Milwaukee last week.

Exchange Officer Brinkerhoff and Manager Gooch opened

Fort Sheridan Theater last Thursday evening with a vaudeville, consisting of the seven American whirlwinds in acrobatic feats; Dixon, Bowers and Anna Burt in a country sketch; the Lyric quartette; Cleopatra in magic; the Kinkie trio and Volts and Company, playing to a good house. Saturday evening the sick in the hospital were entertained with motion pictures of the old-time war drama, "Nathan Hale," by the chaplains. Sunday evening motion views of an educational character were exhibited in the guardhouse. Accompanying organ music was played by Mrs. J. T. Moore. Chaplains Rice and Murphy have arranged for a series of educational and entertaining moving pictures in the post gymnasium every Tuesday evening during the winter, free of charge.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Oct. 2, 1911.

Col. William L. Pitcher, 27th Inf., has been detailed in charge of the recruiting depot at Fort McDowell, Cal. His brother, Col. John Pitcher, retired, who was his guest for several days, left last Tuesday for his country home near Annapolis, Md. Col. William L. Pitcher has secured month's leave and will join his brother in the East before leaving for his new station. The command at the post devolved temporarily upon Col. H. S. Bishop, 15th Cav., but since the new register was issued, placing Col. M. F. Waltz a file ahead, the latter has assumed command.

A great many changes have occurred on the resident list of the post. Lieut. and Mrs. C. L. Stevenson left last Tuesday for Fort Riley, where Lieutenant Stevenson enters the Mounted Service School. All the officers of the 27th Infantry whose promotions were held up awaiting the Rutherford decision remain with the regiment except Capt. George Shaw, who goes to the 24th Infantry, and Lieut. A. R. Emery, who goes to the 8th Infantry. Lieutenant Emery has been detailed with the Militia at Idaho, with station at Boise.

Major W. R. Dashell and his family are quartered in No. 74; Capt. E. R. Tompkins will occupy No. 3; Capt. W. T. Bates has returned and, with the children, will occupy No. 73. Mrs. Bates is still with her mother, who is seriously ill in Washington, D.C. Lieut. G. B. Luke, Med. Corps, returned from Camp Perry and is quartered in No. 4. Mrs. Luke and her sister have recently joined him. Lieut. J. R. Bernheim, D.S., returned Saturday from Columbus, Ohio, accompanied by Mrs. Bernheim and their little daughter.

Mrs. Paul, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. H. Chatfield, left last week for Shorthills, N.J. Mrs. C. S. Fries and little Mills, who have spent the summer with Mrs. Fries' mother, Mrs. McClure, up on the lakes and at Columbus, Ohio, passed through here Friday, lunching with Capt. and Mrs. Seigle. They are en route to join Captain Fries at Fort Leavenworth. Lieut. and Mrs. G. S. Patton, jr., left on Sunday last to spend a month with Lieutenant Patton's parents in California.

Capt. and Mrs. T. B. Seigle have been entertaining quite a number of California college students. Dr. Moore is still their guest, but will shortly leave for Washington, D.C. On Sunday Mr. Nesson, en route from San Francisco to Johns Hopkins University, at Baltimore, was their guest, while on Saturday two young ladies arrived for the week-end. They were Miss Clark, from Berkeley, Cal., on her way to Miss Spencer's school in New York city, and Miss Bradford, of San Francisco, en route to Bryn Mawr.

On Sunday last Major and Mrs. W. H. Chatfield entertained with an elaborate dinner for Mr. and Mrs. Markham and Mr. and Mrs. Baxter, of Chicago (the president and manager of the I.C. Railroad, with their wives); Mrs. Marshall, of the Chicago Beach Hotel, Major and Mrs. Van Poole, Colonel Dravo, Major Wittenmyer, Lieut. and Mrs. Meredith, Mrs. Tupper (Mrs. Chatfield's sister) and Mr. Xavier Tupper. Mrs. DeWitt left last Monday for Washington, D.C., after spending the summer with her daughter, Mrs. Robert Blanchard. Capt. Matthew Saville, accompanied by his guest, Judge Armisen, of Santa Clara, Cuba, returned from his hunting trip through Northern Wisconsin last week. Judge Armisen leaves to-morrow for Pittsburgh and New York, but will return here for a few days before going to Omaha on a convention. Capt. and Mrs. Saville entertained for him at dinner yesterday, inviting Capt. and Mrs. D. B. Case, from Deeparth Inn, Lake Forest.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh Broadhurst have had as guests Mr. and Mrs. Broadhurst, of Charlotte, N.C., the parents of Lieutenant Broadhurst. They returned to their home last week. Mrs. Tillman and baby have rejoined Captain Tillman here after a summer spent in North Hatley, Canada, with Mrs. Tillman's father, Gen. Francis Moore, retired. Mr. and Mrs. Painter, of Pittsburgh, are guests of their daughter, Mrs. Harrie Reed. Mrs. T. D. Osborne, who has been away all summer, dividing her time between West Point and her home in Charlotte, N.C., returned last Tuesday, bringing with her as a guest Lieutenant Osborne's sister.

The Artillery has not yet arrived in the post, but is expected by Oct. 15, when there will be more complications. Colonel Adams ranking all other officers here, and more new officers reporting than there are quarters vacant. Major C. Clark returned from leave in Pennsylvania.

The wedding of Miss Jeannette Clark to Capt. Winfred C. Carr, Art., will take place Nov. 1. That of Miss Louise Allen to Capt. E. Van D. Murphy, 28th Inf., will precede, the date being set for Oct. 25. Two garrison weddings in a week have quite stirred us all, after such a quiet summer.

The Ladies' Card Club met last Thursday with Mrs. Moore and this week will play at Mrs. Rice's. Mr. and Mrs. Francis Ainsa, of El Paso, Texas, after spending ten days in Chicago and out here at the post with Mrs. Ainsa's brother and his wife, Capt. and Mrs. McNamee, returned on Friday to El Paso.

FORT DES MOINES.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 2, 1911.

The Post Bridge Club met Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. William V. Carter. The prizes were presented to Miss Amy Heard and Mrs. Delphay T. E. Casteel. Miss Margaretine Heard and Miss Marion O'Connor left Wednesday for Davenport, Iowa, where they will attend Saint Catherine's School. Capt. and Mrs. David H. Biddle and family returned to the post.

Mrs. William V. Carter entertained Thursday at luncheon for Mrs. Charles O'Connor, Mrs. John Heard, Mrs. Weaver, Mrs. J. W. Grissinger, Mrs. John Burleigh, Mrs. Frederick Griffith and Mrs. Thomas L. Ferenbaugh. Mrs. John Heard had as her guests for luncheon on Friday Mrs. Charles O'Connor, Mrs. Delphay T. E. Casteel, Mrs. John Burleigh, Mrs. J. W. Grissinger and Miss Amy Heard.

Lieut. Thomas L. Ferenbaugh is away on a two weeks' trip. Miss Amy Heard was guest of Mrs. Harold Wells for the week-end. Mr. Edwin O'Connor left Sunday for the University of Nebraska, after spending the summer with his mother, Mrs. O'Connor.

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THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Oct. 5, 1911.

The reappearance of the midshipmen after the expiration of their home leaves and the opening of the Naval Academy, Oct. 1, has enlivened the streets of Annapolis and added new zest to Academic life. The midshipmen have many friends among the citizens, and the people were glad to welcome them back to the town and Academy. There is no "town-and-gown" spirit here between the townsfolk and the midshipmen. Annapolis is a great partisan of the Naval Academy, one case only excepted; that is when the local teams meet the Navy, and then the pendulum of sentiment swings toward their fellow townsmen.

It was announced on Oct. 5 by Lieut. Comdr. Harris Laning, secretary of the Navy Athletic Association, that an agreement had been reached with the athletic authorities of the Army and the University of Pennsylvania, by which the annual Army-Navy football game would be played at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, for the next two years. The date of this year's game will be Nov. 25, and of the following year Nov. 30. This is a compromise, the Army desiring the earlier date as a regular understanding, while the Navy has always insisted on the Saturday after Thanksgiving. Each of the interested institutions will receive about 6,700 tickets for distribution.

Two members of the new Fourth Class, Collins and Overeich, have made such a good impression on the football coaches that they will probably play in some of the earlier games of the season.

Mr. Richard Glendon who has so successfully coached the Navy crew for the last eight seasons and who will have them in hand in the next season, has arrived here and will spend a month looking over the material in the Fourth Class. Rowing crews will be formed during his stay here. A rowing season of unusual interest is promised.

The class dinner of the First Class, Naval Academy, took place in Washington at the New Willard on Friday evening. The Naval Academy band furnished the music which included a class march, "All the Watch," by Bandmaster Zimmerman, dedicated to the class of 1912, U.S. Naval Academy.

The Naval Academy authorities are engaged in investigating an escapade in which a number of midshipmen who attended the First Class dinner in Washington, last week are concerned. After the dinner, about midnight, two of the midshipmen are reported to have knocked down a policeman and finally, when arrested, forfeited collaterals of \$60 for their appearance for trial. It is understood that more midshipmen than the two principals are involved in the investigation. The cases of the former midshipmen who were here for re-examination in studies, and are charged with being in an intoxicated condition in Bancroft Hall, are still under the review of the authorities in Washington.

That a certain amount of hazing has been going on at the Naval Academy since the return of the upper classmen is very generally understood to be the case, and the authorities are taking steps to see that the practice is ended at once. Superintendent Gibbons has sent to the Brigade of Midshipmen a circular in which he called attention to the fact that hazing is punishable under a special Act of Congress by dismissal. It is known that hazing has never entirely ceased at the Academy, notwithstanding the action of the First Class of midshipmen under the administration of Admiral Sands, when hazing was formally abolished. It is not believed that there has been a widespread recurrence of hazing but rather the misguided action of a few upper classmen.

The members of the Fourth Class will hereafter be allowed to come out into Annapolis, but once a month. This is the old usage. When the conduct grades were established a fourth classman could visit Annapolis every Saturday if he were on the first conduct grade.

The Brigade of Midshipmen, under command of Comdr. C. B. McVay, left Annapolis at noon on Oct. 5 for Washington, to form the guard of honor at the funeral of Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley. It was accompanied by the Naval Academy band. Capt. J. H. Gibbons and Lieut. Adolphus Andrews also went to Washington to attend the funeral. A special drill and parade was held Wednesday afternoon under Commander McVay for the purpose of getting the brigade into the best possible shape. This will be the first public appearance of the brigade since it has been augmented by the members of the new Fourth Class, and under the recently appointed midshipmen officers of the first class.

The work at the naval aviation station, across the Severn River from the Naval Academy, was resumed on Saturday afternoon. Lieut. John H. Towers making a short flight and also covering a considerable distance on the surface of the water in the hydro-aeroplane which arrived here about ten days ago. The machine was put in the water of Chesapeake Bay on the other side of Greenberry Point and near the hangar which has recently been erected. After covering some distance on the surface it slowly rose to a height of about a hundred feet. At this height a full circle was described, the total distance covered being about a half a mile. After returning to the water Lieutenant Towers traveled on the surface for several miles, going nearly as far as Hackett's Point. The engine worked fairly well, and Lieutenant Towers seemed to have the whole machine under good control, though its flights indicated that the machine is not quite as readily controlled as the biplane.

Lieut. John H. Towers, U.S.N., on Wednesday made a flight here that commanded the greatest admiration. He came from the aviation station, two miles from the Academy, down to the Severn in front of the northeast side of the Academy and circled around the ships at anchor in the river, then lighting on the water and moving rapidly on its surface rose again to 1,000 feet, having the aeroplane under complete control.

Lieut. T. G. Elyson, U.S.N., another of the officers attached to the Annapolis naval aviation station, arrived here Oct. 4 and tests in aeroplanes and hydro-aeroplanes, as adjuncts to vessels of war, will proceed.

Vice-Admiral Coni, of the Chilean navy, visited the Naval Academy on Tuesday. He was accompanied by Mrs. Coni,

Capt. and Mrs. Stuben, Captain Cuevas, Comdr. and Mrs. Searne and Lieutenant Von Schroeder (the officers all of the Chilean navy); Mr. Lloyd, of the Bureau of South American Republics; Lieut. Comdr. Richard D. White, U.S.N., and Mrs. White; Commander White had been detailed as the escort. The party arrived from Washington in a special car, and were entertained at luncheon. Others at luncheon were Comdr. George W. Logan, U.S.N., commandant of midshipmen, and Mrs. Logan; Lieutenant Andrews, U.S.N., Mrs. Andrews and Miss Elizabeth Andrews. Vice-Admiral Coni received a salute of great guns when he left the Academy about five p.m.

The bell of St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal Church here, where Admiral Schley was married, and where he often attended church, tolled on Thursday while the funeral was in progress at Washington. Mrs. Bruce, wife of Ensign Bruce, U.S.N., who has been spending some time in Annapolis with her mother, Mrs. Downs, has left to join her husband, who is now stationed at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Mrs. Bruce has taken apartments at the Normandie.

Prof. W. Woolsey Johnson, U.S.N., Mrs. Johnson and their son, who spent the summer traveling in Europe, have returned to New York and thence to Annapolis, their home. Lieut. E. Berkeley Iglesias, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Iglesias have returned from Kingston-on-the-Hudson, N.Y., where they spent the summer.

Mrs. R. W. Milligan, widow of Admiral Milligan, U.S.N., and her daughter, Miss Mollie Milligan, who spent the summer at Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., have returned to Annapolis and are at Carvel Hall. Mrs. George W. Struble, who has been here with her sister, Miss Martin, has joined her husband, Ensign Struble, U.S.N., at Indian Head, Md. Lieut. and Mrs. A. K. Atkins, U.S.N., have taken the house, 197 Hanover street, Annapolis, for the winter.

Prof. and Mrs. Arthur N. Brown, who spent the summer abroad, have returned to their residence in Annapolis. Comdr. and Mrs. J. S. Graham, U.S.N., who also were abroad this summer, have returned to Annapolis. Instr. and Mrs. Walter N. Norris have taken apartments at "The Gloucester," in Annapolis.

Instructor C. W. Frederick, of the Naval Academy, made a quick trip to Annapolis from Montreal, Canada, arriving here at seven a.m. on Monday, and was in the section room for the recitation of his section at eight a.m. He was on the steamer Olympic that met with an accident near Southampton, England, just as she was starting for the United States. Mr. Frederick, when he reached Montreal on the delayed trip, took a street car in preference to a cab in the mad race for home among the passengers and was able to loop the rest and caught a train just in time to bring him here the day that recitations began at the Academy. He heard his morning recitations without breakfast.

Mrs. John Fore Hines, wife of Commander Hines, U.S.N., and family, who have been spending the summer at Ilchester, returned to their home here. Mrs. Terry, wife of the late Rear Admiral Silas W. Terry, U.S.N., was in Annapolis for some days. Miss Evelyn Worthington, of this city, is visiting her sister, Mrs. John Marston, wife of Lieutenant Marston, U.S.M.C., at the marine quarters, Portsmouth, N.H. Mrs. Alger, wife of Prof. P. A. Alger, U.S.N., has gone to Atlantic City, where Professor Alger is spending some time.

Ensign and Mrs. Burton A. Strait, U.S.N., have taken one of the Boessels apartments, on Prince George street, for the winter. Ensign Strait is on duty at the Naval Academy. Mrs. Nelson of Minnesota, mother of Midshipman Nelson, Third Class, will spend the winter here.

Surg. and Mrs. Robert G. Heiner, U.S.N., have removed from Annapolis to their new home in the Naval Academy Hospital grounds.

The Naval Academy authorities are engaged in preparing a Naval Academy Directory. The following have been elected officers of the Naval Academy Officers' Stables: Manager, Lieut. G. W. S. Castle; secretary and treasurer, Paymaster Samuel Bryan; board of order, Lieut. F. H. Poteet and Instr. A. Fernandez. The Hunt Club will be reorganized. There are usually a large number of foxes within close proximity to Annapolis.

Among the four enlisted men who passed the recent examinations for commissions in the Army were Sergt. Robert C. Brady, 11th Cav., who is a native of Annapolis, the son of Mr. James Brady. He is a graduate of St. John's College, Annapolis, Md. He is a young man of fine character, and his friends and acquaintances here were greatly delighted at his well-won success. Mr. and Mrs. Francisco del Valle, of San Juan, Porto Rico, are here to visit their sons, Carlos and Pedro; the latter is a midshipman in the Fourth Class, Naval Academy.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Oct. 4, 1911.

Col. Samuel E. Tillman has been the recipient of a number of official and social courtesies during the past week. Among the latter was a farewell dinner given him by the members of the Academic Board at the Officers' Club on last Friday evening, Sept. 29, at which the artistic menus were executed by Lieutenants Larned and Lang. On the evening of his birthday, Oct. 2, Colonel Tillman was the guest of honor at a birthday dinner given for him by Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Jewett. The menus and place-cards were original and artistic in design, the work of the hostess. The guests were Col. and Miss Tillman, Gen. and Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Gen. and Mrs. Barry, Col. and Mrs. Robinson and Col. and Mrs. Wilcox.

Capt. and Mrs. Youngberg entertained at dinner on Sunday night Col. and Mrs. Stuart, Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. Jones and Lieut. and Mrs. Riggs. Miss Tillman, Mr. M. E. Spaulding and Capt. and Mrs. Mrs. Jewett were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Spaulding last Wednesday. At a dinner given by Lieut. and Mrs. McDonald Tuesday of last week Col. and Mrs. Keefer, Capt. and Mrs. Cocheo, Lieut. and Mrs. Spaulding and Lieut. and Mrs. Jarman were the guests. At a luncheon given for Miss Tillman last week the guests were Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Spaulding, Mrs. Mitchell and Miss Barry.

Mrs. McKell, a guest of her son, Lieut. David McClellan, Miss Carleton is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Glassford. Mr. and Mrs. Frey, of Washington, are visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Dunwoody. Capt. and Mrs. J. S. Parker have as their guests Mrs. Parker and Mrs. Kuhn, mother and sister of Captain Parker. Mrs. Burnap, of San Diego, Cal., who has spent the past year with her daughter, Mrs. H. B. L. Williams, leaves for the West next week.

Bishop Lawrence, of Massachusetts, will preach at the cadet chapel next Sunday, Oct. 8. Sunday evening services were resumed at the old cadet chapel last Sunday, Oct. 1. The first Sunday school session of the season was held on Sunday afternoon in the Sunday school room of the new cadet chapel. Cadet Gorrell will be the superintendent of the school this year. The Boys' Club, composed of the members of the cadet chapel choir at the evening service in the old chapel, will meet at the chaplain's quarters this winter. The work of the Girls' Friendly Society will also be resumed. A meeting of the West Point section of the Army Relief Society will be held this morning at the quarters of Colonel Gordon. The annual fall business meeting of the Ladies' Reading Club will be held at the quarters of the new president, Mrs. Jewett, on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 5.

Gen. Charles King, captain, U.S.A., retired, the well known author of stories with military setting, was a visitor at the post last week. Lieut. and Mrs. Mitchell, accompanied by their small daughter, have returned from a very pleasant visit to the Rangeley Lakes. Mrs. Mitchell and Miss Devin will be the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Braden during the absence of Lieutenant Mitchell in the Philippines. Mrs. L. B. Bruff spent a few hours at the post last week as the guest of Mrs. Gordon. Col. and Mrs. Gordon expect shortly to move into Colonel Tillman's quarters. Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Tillman are spending a short time at the Villa, at Highland Falls, before locating permanently for the winter in New York city. Mrs. W. F. Spurgin is also a guest at the Villa.

The West Point Hotel was officially closed last Saturday, Sept. 30, the lease of the proprietor having expired on that date. Col. and Mrs. Charles Dick, of Akron, Ohio, were among the last guests of this historic old hotel, the doors of which have never heretofore been closed, as far as known, since its erection in 1829. It has remained "open throughout the year" since that date.

The following changes have been made since the publication of the Post Directory: Lieutenant Thompson has moved into quarters No. 43; Lieutenant Daley into 51; Lieutenant Hert from 51 to 60; Lieutenant Westover has been assigned to A, in the line of quarters south of Cadet Barracks, immediately south of Cadet Hospital; Lieutenant Winfree, No. 1,

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MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Sept. 29, 1911.

In honor of their house guests, Mrs. Bates and Miss Bates, who left on Friday last for their home in Redlands, Cal., after a visit of a week or two at Mare Island, Commo. and Mrs. Thomas D. Griffin entertained at a pleasant little card party on Wednesday evening, Sept. 20, a delicious supper following at midnight. The bridge prizes went to Capt. John M. Ellicot, Comdr. Clarence A. Stone, Capt. Guy W. Brown and Lieut. Allen B. Reed. Others present were Mrs. Bates, Miss Bates, Mrs. Wing, Col. and Mrs. W. T. Waller, Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles M. Ray, Mrs. Cutts, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Reed, Surg. and Mrs. Henry F. Odell. Mrs. Charles M. Ray's tea of Thursday last, to meet the hostess' sister, Mrs. A. W. Blow, of San Francisco, was a beautiful affair. Mrs. Phillips A. Lovering presided at one end of the table and Mrs. W. T. Waller at the other, while others assisting were Mrs. George A. McKay, Mrs. Everett G. Morsell, Mrs. Alexander Van Keuren, Miss Marie Yearley, Miss Virginia Dickins and Mrs. Samuel Gordon. Music was furnished by the Maryland's band and the house was thronged with guests. Mrs. Blow and her daughter, Miss Nina Blow, have returned to their home in San Francisco after a delightful two weeks' visit here.

Capt. John M. Ellicot entertained at dinner in the cabin of the Maryland on Thursday in honor of Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles M. Ray. Music was furnished by the Maryland's band and the entire party later attended the officers' hop. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Oscar W. Koester, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Charles J. Lang, Mrs. A. W. Blow, Miss Nina Blow and Lieut. Richard Wuest. Miss Priscilla Ellicot, who joined her father here a few weeks since, has been spending several days at the Presidio of San Francisco as the guest of Miss Leonora Quest. Major Philip Wales, retired, and Mrs. Wales, who have been occupying the McMillan home at Menlo Park during the summer, are building a residence of their own, which they will occupy at Menlo before the winter.

Miss Goodman, of Napa, was down for the hop last Thursday as the guest of Mrs. Gatewood Lincoln, Mr. and Mrs. Yearley, of Baltimore, and their daughters, the Misses Yearley, left on Friday for southern California to spend a few weeks before returning to Maryland. The ladies have spent the summer here as guests of Mrs. Yearley's sister, Mrs. Mark St. C. Ellis. Mr. Yearley joining them a month or more ago.

Civil Engr. and Mrs. George A. McKay were dinner hosts this week. Mdsn. Hamilton V. Bryan, who has been spending several weeks with his mother, Mrs. Prentiss Cobb Hale, of San Francisco, left on Sunday for the Naval Academy. A dance at the Claremont Country Club the night before his departure rounded out several weeks of gaiety. Capt. and Mrs. Martin L. Crimmins are en route to San Francisco from Alaska, the Captain being ordered to the hospital for treatment. Mrs. Crimmins will be the guest of her sister, Mrs. Charles McCormick, in San Francisco. Mrs. Carroll Buck has reorganized her skating club, the meetings to be held at Dreamland Rink on alternate Tuesdays. The patrons will be Mesdames DeBarth Shorb, Robert C. Foute, E. J. McCutchen, William Quinn, Eleanor Martin, J. Downey Harvey, Jesse B. Detrick and James K. Steele.

Mrs. John J. Brice and Miss Elizabeth Brice, who are en route here from Paris, are to spend the winter at the Keystone Apartments in San Francisco, where Captain Brice is already domiciled. Miss Brice will make her debut here this winter. Lieut. Lauren S. Willis, U.S.M.C., recently arrived from Honolulu, and Mrs. Willis have taken apartments at the Collins in Vallejo for the winter. Lieut. William P. Upshur, who came from the Marine Officers' School at Portmonth, and Mrs. Upshur are also staying at the Collins.

Miss Emily Simons, who was the guest last week of her sister, Mrs. Robert K. Van Mater, by whom her engagement to P. A. Surg. Herbert L. Kelley, U.S.N., was announced at a bridge party given in Vallejo last week, is once more here, having come to act as bridesmaid at the wedding of Miss Edith Brownlie and Lieut. Harold G. Bowen, U.S.N., Sept. 27. The Kelley-Simons wedding is expected to take place at the St. Helena home of Med. Dir. Manly H. Simons, retired, and Mrs. Simons in the near future. Capt. and Mrs. Hansford L. Threlkeld are recent additions to the Army set in San Francisco from the Army Service Schools. Capt. W. C. Short rejoined his regiment in San Francisco on Saturday. Comdr. Solon Arnold, retired, is up from his home in Los Angeles on a month's visit to relatives in Vallejo. Capt. Jay M. Salladay, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Salladay are entertaining the Captain's mother and sister, Mrs. Salladay and Mrs. H. Bruce Spencer, from Chicago. On Tuesday Capt. and Mrs. Salladay entertained at dinner in honor of Miss Edith Brownlie, of Vallejo, and Lieut. Harold G. Bowen. The decorations were suggestive of brides, and in addition to the spouses of honor there were present Madam Salladay, Mrs. Spencer, Miss Ruth Jones, Miss Helen Ayres, Lieut. Herbert L. Kays, Asst. Naval Constr. Frank D. Hall and Asst. Naval Constr. Lee S. Border.

Lieut. and Mrs. Albert S. Rees, in Vallejo for the summer, leave about Oct. 1, when the South Dakota sails. Mrs. Rees will be the guest of relatives in San Francisco for a couple of weeks and will then sail for Honolulu, to remain during the cruise of the Pacific Fleet to Hawaiian waters.

The informal dance given by the officers of Angel Island on Saturday evening was a delightful affair. Among those in attendance were Col. and Mrs. Euclid Frick, Capt. and Mrs. C. B. Stone, Dr. and Mrs. Fred Trotter, Miss Fernanda Pratt, Miss Maud Baring, Miss Alice Barb, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander F. Douglass and Lieut. George Carrington.

Mrs. Randolph Dickens sailed from San Francisco Sept. 27 for Honolulu, to join the transport which leaves San Francisco on Oct. 5, and continue to Manila to join Colonel Dickens. Miss Virginia Dickens is spending a week with friends at the Presidio in San Francisco before leaving for her home in Fredericksburg, Va. Chaplain and Mrs. Carroll Q. Wright have moved from Vallejo to the yard and taken the home of Mrs. Mary Turner. Naval Constr. Henry M. Gleason is taking his quarterly walking test on the slope of Mt. Tamalpais.

Capt. and Mrs. Townsend Pratt, of Berkeley, and Miss

Pratt are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Henry T. Mayo. Mrs. Mayo entertained at a delightful tea on Thursday in Vallejo to meet Mrs. Phillips A. Lovering and Mrs. Littleton W. T. Waller, recent arrivals. The commandant's quarters were beautifully decorated and the Mare Island orchestra, stationed in the upper hall, furnished music. Mrs. Mayo and her complimented guests received, while in the dining room Mrs. William H. Standley poured coffee, Mrs. Henry F. Odell served ice cream and Mrs. Ulys R. Webb presided over the punch bowl, others assisting being Mrs. Allen B. Reed, Mrs. Alexander Van Keuren, Mrs. Everett G. Morsell, Miss Emily Simons, Miss Pegrem and Mrs. Pratt.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William H. Standley entertained at dinner last evening, their guests including Capt. and Mrs. Guy W. Brown, Paymr. and Mrs. John M. Hornberger and Surg. and Mrs. Ulys R. Webb, Capt. and Mrs. Hugh Rodman were dinner hosts of the preceding evening for a dozen guests. Major and Mrs. Frank Winn, spending a couple of weeks in San Francisco as guests of Mrs. George Boardman, are being made incentives for much entertaining. Mrs. Boardman was hostess at a large tea, when those in the receiving party included Mrs. Winn, Miss Dora Winn, Mrs. Samuel Boardman, Mrs. Danforth Boardman, Mrs. Chauncey Boardman, Miss Ethel McAlister, Miss Cora Otis, Mrs. Alexander Keyes, Miss Isabel Beever, Miss Frederica Otis and Miss Constance McLaren. Mrs. William Nichols, wife of Colonel Nichols, entertained at her apartments at the Keystone, San Francisco, a few afternoons since in honor of Mrs. Arthur Murray, wife of General Murray. Mrs. Nichols is guest of honor at a tea to be given this afternoon by Mrs. Henry Van Winkle.

Officers of the yard have organized the Mare Island Gun Club, with Capt. O. W. Koester as president and Paymr. John M. Hornberger secretary. Lieut. Earl C. Long, U.S.M.C., athletic officer at the Mare Island Barracks, has formed a strong Rugby team and expects to play some of the best teams in California during the coming season, including the teams of the two universities.

The courts which tried the cases of Paymr. Arthur M. Pippin and Pay Clerk James V. Fuller, retired, on charges arising out of the Independence pay office scandal, will reconvene at the yard on Tuesday morning next.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Oct. 1, 1911.

Capt. and Mrs. Holcomb were hosts at an enjoyable dinner on Monday for Mrs. Huston, Mrs. Cowan and Lieut. James Huston. On Wednesday Mrs. Cowan and Mrs. Joseph F. Huston, who have been visiting Lieut. James Huston, left for their homes. Mrs. Charles Boyd and family left Tuesday for Fort Leavenworth to join Captain Boyd. Lieut. H. Adair left Wednesday for Fort Riley to attend the school. Miss Nina Romeyn, after a pleasant visit to Capt. and Mrs. Luhn, returned to Washington Sunday. Major and Mrs. J. R. Church spent several days in the post as guests of Capt. and Mrs. Cavenaugh.

Mrs. Holcomb was hostess at a charming luncheon Thursday, when her guests included Mrs. Mayo, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Dent, Mrs. Castleman, Mrs. Stotsenberg, Mrs. Linsley, Mrs. McMurdo and Miss Gale.

The past three weeks have been very busy ones for this regiment. Col. H. J. Slocum arrived Sept. 11 to make the annual inspection. A few days later General Grant and thirty-seven officers who took the three days' test ride, arrived. The annual encampment of the Vermont state Militia was held on the state reservation, adjoining the post, from Sept. 18 to 26. Troops M and K, of this regiment, and the 3d Battalion, 5th Infantry, from Plattsburg Barracks, were assigned to duty with the Militia. Tuesday, Sept. 26, the regiment, under command of Colonel Jones, left on a six days' practice march and maneuver. Colonel Slocum accompanied the command and Gen. T. H. Bliss joined them in camp. On Sept. 27 General Bliss and Colonel Slocum left for their stations. The regiment had been encamped at Shelburne, and on that day broke camp and marched to Bolton, returned to the post Sept. 29.

Lieut. and Mrs. C. H. Müller were hosts at a charming dinner Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Cavenaugh, Major and Mrs. Church and Capt. and Mrs. Luhn. On Wednesday evening Lieut. and Mrs. King returned from their wedding journey. They visited Mrs. King's brother, Cadet W. Ord, at West Point en route home. Mrs. Crowlie, who had been visiting her mother, Mrs. Addis, returned to her home in Hartford, Conn., Sunday. Mrs. Addis accompanied her for a short visit. Mrs. Linsley, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Castleman, left for her home in Louisville, Ky., Saturday. Mrs. Dent, Mrs. Castleman's sister, has returned to Washington. Mrs. Luhn had a jolly supper on Sunday, when her guests were Mrs. Addis, Mrs. O'Donnell, Mrs. Cavenaugh, Mrs. King and Mrs. Müller. Lieut. and Mrs. Müller entertained at a beautifully appointed dinner Saturday in honor of Miss Jones. Their other guests were Mrs. Bowles, Miss Gale, Miss Stevens, Lieutenants Richard, O'Donnell, Van Deusen, Aplington and Captain Cornell.

Capt. E. M. Suplee, recently appointed from the Pay Corps, joined on Saturday. While the troops were away Mrs. William Hay spent several days in Montreal with her son, Wren. Ned Hay left the post Saturday for Cornell, where he enters the senior class. Mrs. Fleming has returned to the post after visiting her parents, Gen. and Mrs. Grimes. On Wednesday Mrs. Müller was hostess at a charming luncheon for Mrs. King, Mrs. O'Donnell, Mrs. McMurdo and Mrs. Luhn. Saturday before the hop, Capt. and Mrs. Luhn entertained at a lovely dinner, in compliment to Miss Jones, when their guests were Mrs. Bowles, Miss Stevens, Miss Gale, Miss Morgan, Captain Cornell, Lieutenants Van Deusen, Green, Huston, O'Donnell, Sheep and Addis.

Lieut. and Mrs. King were hosts at a jolly supper Sunday for Miss Jones. Other guests were Mrs. Bowles, Miss Stevens, Captain Oden, Lieutenants Huston, Addis, Sheep and Van Deusen. Miss Mazie Jones, who has been visiting her father, Col. T. W. Jones, left Tuesday for her home in North Carolina. Mrs. Bowles accompanied her sister and will make an extended visit in the South.

FORT HUACHUCA.

Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Sept. 30, 1911.

Capt. W. V. Morris, adjutant, 6th Cav., went to Benson to meet Mrs. Morris, who arrived at the post on Wednesday. Mrs. Reany and children left last week to join her husband, Capt. Robert J. Reany, 4th Cav., at El Paso. Major Grote Hutcheson, who transferred from the 4th to the 6th Cavalry, is a recent arrival and is commanding the 1st Squadron.

Lieut. F. D. Griffith, 6th Cav., has just returned from a leave spent at Fort Des Moines. Lieut. F. W. Glover, 13th Cav., is the new post exchange officer, relieving Capt. J. P. Ryan, 6th Cav. Mrs. Brownlee, wife of Major C. Y. Brownlee, came last week from Honolulu. She is a daughter of Col. C. M. O'Connor, 6th Cav.

Major Heard, with two troops of the 6th Cavalry, left Saturday for Nogales, on the border, where he will watch developments of the Mexican elections. Capt. J. L. Jordan, constructing Q.M., is kept busy with plans for the enlargement of the post. It is proposed to bring a larger supply of water from Garden Canyon, about ten miles distant. Lieut. S. D. Maize, 12th Cav., is among the few who qualified as an expert pistol shot. Lieut. J. A. Degen, 12th Cav., has been appointed signal officer and will have charge of the installation of the new telephone system, which will prove a great convenience.

The post is anticipating the visit of the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff, who are expected soon.

Capt. A. Miller's Airedale terrier, the most valuable dog on the post, was accidentally killed on the target range the other day.

Quite a large party of officers and ladies of the post went to Tucson last Monday to attend the circus and visit friends there. Among them were Col. C. M. O'Connor, Major and Mrs. R. P. O'Connor, Capt. and Mrs. Mabie, Mrs. John L. Jordan, Lieut. and Mrs. Glover, Lieut. and Mrs. Turner, Lieut. and Mrs. Koch, Captains Miller, Ryan, Buchan and Meyers, Lieutenants Geary, Aleshire, Chipman, Dillman and Hemphill and Dr. Ur. Mrs. Glover and daughters remained in Tucson after the circus party to visit friends there. Mrs. Carty, the postmistress, entertained a party of post children at her



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ranch all day Sunday. They visited the silver mine and the Huachuca Cave near by.

The hunting season opened Sept. 15, and a number of parties have secured fine deer. Traces of bear are also reported in the mountains. Capt. and Mrs. W. P. Moffet entertained Capt. D. H. Gentry and Lieut. S. D. Maize Wednesday evening with a venison dinner. Major and Mrs. Brownlee and Lieut. and Mrs. Ross picnicked at Box Canyon Saturday.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Monterey, Cal., Sept. 28, 1911.

Friday's informal hop was a delightful affair, followed by a delicious supper of sandwiches and Welsh rabbit, at which Mrs. Merriman presided as hostess.

The 3d Battalion completed its field firing at Gigling's Ranch and returned to this Presidio on Saturday. Mrs. Glenn H. Davis entertained at bridge on Monday afternoon. The bungalow was attractive and a delicate repast was served. Miss Davis assisted her sister. Among those present were Mesdames Lewis, Gracie, Price, Dolph, Everts, Knudsen, Bracken, Merriman, Brooke and Christie, of the garrison, and Mrs. J. K. Miller, of Whipple Barracks, Ariz. The prizes, beautifully embroidered towels, were awarded to Mesdames Gracie and Knudsen.

The incomparable weather has been sufficient incentive for picnics, fishing and hunting parties. Capt. and Mrs. Dolph, with Capt. and Mrs. Christie as their guests, motored up San José Cañon to where the creek offers excellent possibilities to the angler. Capt. and Mrs. Bracken entertained a few friends on the beach on Saturday, having Mrs. Bracken's sister, Mrs. J. K. Miller, as the honor guest. The sputtering lamb chops and coffee's seductive aroma barely induced the fisherman to temporarily quit their pursuit of the agile crab and the subtle abalone.

Howe's circus visited Monterey on Sept. 26 and was enjoyed by many from the garrison. Among the children present were Pattie and Elizabeth Merriman, Wilcox McIver, Bryan and Val Evans, Ruth Miller, Nancy Brooke, Loie and Cyrus Dolph, Wilford Twyman, Teddy and John Knudsen.

The School of Musketry is using Gigling's Ranch as its field of operations for the next ten days. This completes the course for the present class. Lieut. Col. W. K. Wright, 8th Inf., is in command of the post during Colonel Miller's detached service with the school. Mrs. Miller, who is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Rule, in New York, has been confined to her bed with an attack of lumbago. She is convalescent now and has dismissed her nurse.

Lieutenant Pope returned from a ten days' hunting leave in Southern California. He went in search of big game, but talks more of the scenery than the trophies of the chase.

The latest word from Lieutenant Fletcher, 8th Inf., who is spending his six months' sick leave in Baltimore, is that his knee difficulty is a thing of the past. Lieutenant Fletcher walked ten miles recently as a before-breakfast jaunt. Lieut. and Mrs. Kalde have returned from a three weeks' leave spent at Tassajara, Cal. Mrs. Kalde has been greatly benefited by this sojourn in the mountains.

The 1st Battalion of the 8th Infantry began its target practice Sept. 25. The other battalions have completed their work on the range.

Major and Mrs. Lewis are busy with paperhangers and painters, preparatory to the arrival of their freight from Fort Thomas, Ky.

The new high school in Pacific Grove is completed and the

pupils are enjoying a thoroughly well ventilated, properly lighted, handsome and up-to-date school building. The atmosphere of Pacific Grove is Chautauquan and more than ordinary attention is given to the school's public play grounds, libraries, etc. All these advantages are open to the children of this garrison, as Pacific Grove is scarcely more than twenty minutes' walk from the post. The school ambulance makes us daily trips. The Presidio is fortunate in its proximity to schools, as those of Monterey are even nearer than the Pacific Grove schools.

Harry Corson Clarke and Margaret Dale Owen appeared at the Work Theater in "His Absent Boy" on the evening of Sept. 23. The play was well presented and the well filled house enjoyed the clever work of both Miss Owen and Mr. Clarke. There were many from this garrison present.

The servant question continues to keep many guessing as to whether they will be able to secure servants and have their home table, or must join the large company at the general mess. Mrs. Merriman manages this excellent mess, which at present numbers about thirty members. Long since the housekeepers have ceased to require certain nationality in a servant. Now a Chino, Jap, Filipino or American is diligently sought, but few are found who can and are willing to work. A sardine factory just outside the reservation pays good wages and furnishes employment to those who might otherwise accept service in homes.

Col. and Mrs. Brown are visiting their son, Lieut. T. W. Brown, 27th Inf., who is on duty here as assistant instructor at the School of Musketry. Colonel Brown has recently been retired.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 30, 1911.

Miss Ellicot, daughter of Capt. J. M. Ellicot, U.S.N., has been visiting Miss Wuest. Mr. Page Lawrence, of Denver, Colo., has been the guest of his aunt, Mrs. Hardaway. Capt. and Mrs. Chappelar are entertaining Mrs. Von Hoos and her sister, Miss Middleton, who are en route to the Orient. Mrs. Rucker, mother of Lieut. W. H. Rucker, 2d Field Art., will spend the winter with Captain Pulis and his mother.

Capt. C. M. Condon, who is en route to Fort Ward, Wash., is in the General Hospital recovering from an operation on his throat. Mrs. Condon is at the Stewart with her parents, Judge and Mrs. O'Connell. Mrs. F. W. Coleman, who has been at the Hotel Victoria for several days, sailed on Wednesday to visit her daughter, Mrs. Clifton C. Carter, at Honolulu. One of the sons of Major Ashburn at the General Hospital has had a mild case of diphtheria.

Dr. and Mrs. Hardaway, who have spent the summer with their son, Lieut. Francis Hardaway, leave to-night for their home in St. Louis. Col. and Mrs. Edward Miller and family leave to-day for their new station at Fort Riley. Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 19, the Five Hundred Club met with Mrs. W. H. Brooke at Fort McDowell. Mrs. Crissy won haptins and Mrs. Connolly a lemon dish and fork. Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 20, a large and delightful bridge toe was given by Mrs. and Miss Troup. Handsome brass jardinières were won by Mrs. Connolly and Mrs. Carleton. Among those present were Mesdames Wieser, Waterman, Frick, Metcalfe, Richards, Farnival, Myers, Brooks, Powell, Johnson, Hampton, Payne, Chappelar, Connolly, Frederick Von Schrader, Hardaway, Wertenbaker, Steele, Crissy, Nichols, Day, Hines, Williamson, Kinison, Alleye von Schrader, Clark, Potter, Grimes,

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Dr. and Mrs. Hardaway gave a dinner Wednesday, Sept. 20, at which were present Dr. and Mrs. Montgomery, Col. and Mrs. Frick, Miss Montgomery, Mr. Lawrence and Lieutenant Hardaway, all later attending the hop.

Thursday evening, Sept. 21, Mrs. Payne entertained Mesdames Wissner, Waterman, Von Schrader, Hardaway, Wertenbaker, Chappellear, Von Hoos and Johnson at bridge, Mrs. Chappellear and Mrs. Johnson winning pictures as prizes. Captain Chappellear, Captain Wertenbaker, Lieutenants Bates and Hardaway returned with Lieutenant Payne from night drill and joined the party at supper. Friday evening a very brilliant reception and dance was given by the officers and ladies of the post in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Murray. Preceding the reception Col. and Mrs. Wissner entertained delightfully at a beautiful dinner for Gen. and Mrs. Murray, the other guests being Gen. and Mrs. Brush, Col. and Mrs. Irons, Col. and Mrs. Von Schrader and Mrs. Waterman.

Among those from the Presidio attending the bridge party given Friday afternoon, Sept. 22, by Mrs. Waldron, of Fort Baker, were Mrs. Steele, Mrs. Carleton, Mrs. Wheeler and Mrs. Alleyne von Schrader. Embroidered lingerie was won by Mrs. Steele and Mrs. Wheeler. Saturday afternoon, Sept. 23, a large party of the officers and ladies of the post visited Winchendon as guests of the California Wine Association. Luncheon was served and toasts were drunk in the various wines "that make the name of Calvane famous," after which the visitors were conducted through the plant. The trip was made on the mine planter General Aristides with Lieutenant Bergen as host. Col. and Mrs. Frick and Misses Harrison, Wuest and Elicott attended the hop given by the officers of Fort McDowell Saturday evening, Sept. 23. Little Miss Eileen Connolly celebrated her sixth birthday Monday afternoon, Sept. 25, with a most delightful party, to which all the youngsters of the post were invited, among whom were Marion Shaw, Violet Reams, Sue and Bonita Nickols, Katherine McGill, Marion Johnson, Marion Grimes, Catherine Crissy, Virginia Murphy, Diana Knowlton, Jocelyn Clark, Knowlton Williams, Sammy Davis, Kensey Hampton, Billy Payne, Con-suelo and Preston Steele and Ben Wade.

Major and Mrs. Hampton entertained Capt. and Mrs. Carleton, Capt. and Mrs. Steele, Dr. and Mrs. Alleyne von Schrader and Mrs. Powell at bridge Monday evening, Sept. 25. Tuesday afternoon Mesdames Hardaway, Hampton, Johnson, Payne, Connolly, Crissy, Frick and Steele spent very pleasantly at bridge at Mrs. Wissner's. An address book was won by Mrs. Hardaway, and a china jewel box by Mrs. Steele.

In honor of Mrs. Hardaway, Mrs. Frick gave a bridge party Tuesday evening, at which the other guests were Major and Mrs. Hampton, Capt. and Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Wissner, Mrs. Waterman, Mrs. Powell and Dr. Strong. A lemon dish and fork were won by Mrs. Hardaway, and a handsome candlestick and ash-tray of brass by Dr. Strong. Wednesday evening General Murray was the guest of honor at the Army and Navy Club. Several officers of the post attended the affair. Capt. and Mrs. Johnson gave a small bridge party Wednesday evening, when Mrs. Powell won a cup and saucer and Major Roudiez a silver bottle opener. Other present were Mrs. Wissner, Mrs. Waterman, Mrs. Frick, Mrs. Von Schrader, Mrs. Hardaway and Col. Hamilton S. Wallace. Mrs. Grimes and her mother, Mrs. Bennett, entertained beautifully at a bridge tea, Thursday. A Thermos bottle was won by Mrs. Nickols, and a traveler's safety case of gray suede by Miss Middleton. Among those present were Mesdames Wissner, Waterman, Hampton, Frick, Von Schrader, Johnson, Chappellear, Connolly, Payne, O'Neil, Potter, Shaw, Carleton, Furnival, Meyers, Waterman, Hardaway, Williams, Williamson, Haskell, Bull-Hines, Day, Crissy, Sherrod, and Misses Seeley, Troup, Fulton, Wheeler and Waterman.

Capt. and Mrs. Wertenbaker gave a musical Wednesday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Bond, Lieut. and Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Chappellear, Miss Middleton, and Lieutenants Lee, Goolrich and Filton. Col. and Mrs. Wissner gave a lovely dinner Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Millar, Capt. and Mrs. Johnson, Miss Andrews and Mrs. Waterman. Capt. and Mrs. Johnson were giving a dinner this evening for Capt. and Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Frick and Miss Seeley.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Oct. 5, 1911.

Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, accompanied by his aid, Capt. Arthur Poillon, returned from an inspection trip to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., on Friday. Lieuts. Walter K. Dunn and Frederick A. Holmes accompanied the Misses Kempner, of Galveston, Texas, on an automobile trip to Philadelphia this week. Mrs. Harry L. Steele spent Friday and Saturday at West Point with her sister, Mrs. Edwin E. Pritchett.

Several officers of the post attended a masquerade ball at Douglas Manor on Thursday night, among whom were Captains Steele, Poillon and Carpenter. Mrs. Totten spent several days in New York this week as the guest of Mrs. Franklin Nevins. The informal hop on Saturday night was unusually well attended, many visitors from away being present, among whom were Mrs. Wilson, of Rosemont, Pa., Miss Morrow, the Misses Merritt, of Whitestone, Miss Cole, of Little Neck, L.I., Miss Parmalee, of Port Washington, and Mrs. Merritt. Miss Cornelia Parmalee, of Port Washington, is spending the week with Capt. and Mrs. Steele. Miss Eliza Vickery, of Marblehead, Mass., and who has been the guest of Mrs. Alexander Gillespie for several weeks, left on Saturday for her home, where she will be bridesmaid at a wedding before returning to the post.

Major Henry H. Rutherford, M.C., entertained the following guests at dinner before the hop on Saturday night: Mrs. Wilson, Miss Morrow, the Misses Merritt, Mr. Merritt, of Whitestone, and Lieut. Loren Call. Mrs. Newsom and her daughter, Mary, who have been visiting relatives in Texas, returned to the post this week after several weeks' absence. Major and Mrs. Frederick Perkins entertained at dinner on Saturday night before the hop. Among those present were

Miss Cole, of Little Neck, Capt. and Mrs. Totten, Capt. Wade Carpenter and Mr. Frederick Perkins.

Capt. and Mrs. Ernest R. Tilton and their son, Rollo, who have been enjoying a three months' leave, spent at Quogue, L.I., returned on Wednesday. Capt. Arthur Poillon, who has been aide-de-camp to General Bliss for several years, received notification of his promotion to the grade of captain this week. While congratulating Captain Poillon, everyone is sorry to hear of orders which will cause him to leave department headquarters to join his troop in the 1st Cavalry. Mrs. Sidney Jordan left on Tuesday for Boston, accompanied by her daughter, Dorothea, who will enter school there for another year. Mrs. Adelbert Cronkhite and her daughter, Mrs. Edward Young, of New York, spent Tuesday at the post with Colonel Cronkhite. Mrs. Paul D. Bunker, wife of Captain Bunker, C.A.C., of Fort Slocum, and her mother, Mrs. Beehler, spent Wednesday here as the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Dusenberry. Major Benjamin M. Koehler, C.A.C., who has lately been ordered to command Fort Terry, N.Y., visited the post on Monday and was the guest of Major Kessler. Major Sidney Jordan, who has been spending a ten days hunting leave in the Maine woods, returned on Monday. Mrs. Clara Moller, mother of the late Lieut. J. J. Moller, was the guest of Major and Mrs. Perkins on Sunday. Lieut. S. Garrison Tilghman spent Tuesday on the post. Lieut. Meade Wildrick returned on Wednesday from a leave of three days, spent in Washington, D.C. Mr. James Spiller, of New York, was the guest of his brother, Lieutenant Spiller, on Tuesday. Lieut. Alexander G. Gillespie arrived on Saturday night from West Point to spend two days with his family here. Mr. Frederick Perkins is spending the week with friends in Plainfield, N.J. Mrs. Mitchell, mother of Capt. James Brady Mitchell returned to the post on Tuesday, after spending the summer in Portland, Me.

FORT ONTARIO.

Fort Ontario, N.Y., Oct. 4, 1911.

Preparations are under way here for the departure of the 24th Infantry for the Philippines about Dec. 5. The reports that the battalion would be sent to the Panama Canal instead of to the Philippines were false rumors. The original orders have not been changed so far as known and the command will probably be sent to the islands as a relief for the 3d Infantry, which command was originally under orders to sail Sept. 15 and to garrison Madison Barracks and this post. The 3d Infantry will sail from Manila March 15. One of the officers of the 3d writes that officers and men are anxiously awaiting "the day of deliverance," as he terms the departure from the islands. He states that the women who accompanied their husbands to the Philippines have been unable to stand the climate during the long siege of service and most of them have returned to the United States either permanently or on visits. Those officers able to do so have also come back home for visits. The writer says that the 3d Infantry will be glad when the transports sail for "home sweet home."

There are now a few officers missing from the line, but it is expected that the 24th will be fully officered before it starts for the islands. It is also expected that the regiment will be recruited up to its full strength. A large number of recruits arrived last week and are being prepared under the direction of the most experienced drillmasters in the battalion.

The famous 24th Infantry band continues to delight the citizens of Oswego with their delightful music. The two public concerts held at the state armory have proven immensely popular and two others are to be held before the departure of the band for Madison Barracks on Oct. 12. The local newspapers laud the band at every opportunity and in its issue of Sept. 30, following a concert the preceding evening, the Oswego Times stated that the band was the equal of many that charge high prices of admission.

The State Federation of Labor at its convention here last month adopted resolutions expressive of its gratitude and appreciation to Major Elmore F. Taggart, post commandant, for his courtesies extended the delegates during the convention.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Oct. 5, 1911.

The officers and men of the 29th Infantry, who were on duty at the aviation meet at Nassau Boulevard, have returned from their tour.

Col. and Mrs. Frederick G. Hodgson have moved into their quarters in Colonel's Row. Miss Bingham, of Cleveland, is visiting Col. and Mrs. George Andrews.

Mrs. Townsend Whelen gave a bridge party of five tables for Miss Fenton, of Mackinack, who is visiting her brother, Capt. Charles W. Fenton, on the 29th. The prizes were won by Miss Fenton and by Mesdames Andrews, Hofer, Reber and Paine and Miss Cecil.

Major Gen. F. D. Grant, accompanied by Lieut. Marion W. Howze, aide-de-camp, and Chaplain E. B. Smith, was present at the fiftieth anniversary meeting of the 1st New York Volunteer Engineers Regimental Association. The ceremonies of the occasion were held at the residence of Mr. Arthur von Briesen at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island. At the collation, at which were present the survivors of the regiment and their families and officers from Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton, General Grant responded to the toast—"The Army."

The Fort Jay Social Club of enlisted men had its first dance of the season on the evening of Oct. 5, at Corbin Hall.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BIVINS.—Born, a daughter, Lulu Marie Bivins, to the wife of Ord. Sgt. Horace W. Bivins, U.S.A., at Billings, Mont., Sept. 25, 1911.

BOURKE.—Born at Fort Crockett, Texas, Sept. 29, 1911, to the wife of Capt. James Bourke, Med. Corps, U.S.A., a daughter, Margaret Josephine.

BUNKER.—Born at Mare Island, Cal., Sept. 9, 1911, a son, Garrett Bunker, to the wife of P.A. Surg. Charles W. O. Bunker, U.S.N.

BURGER.—Born, a daughter, Ruth Edythe Burger, to the wife of War Machinist John E. Burger, U.S.N., at Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 23.

DRAIN.—Born, a son, Jesse Cyrus Drain, jr., to the wife of Lieut. Jesse C. Drain, 28th Inf., at Union, S.C., Sept. 27, 1911.

GRAHAM.—Born to the wife of Lieut. William B. Graham, 20th U.S. Infantry, a daughter, Violet, at Fort Shafter, H.T., Sept. 21, 1911.

HENRY.—Born at Fort Riley, Kas., Sept. 29, 1911, to the wife of Capt. Guy V. Henry, Cav., a daughter, Mary Ingraham.

KNOWLES.—Born to the wife of Capt. A. C. Knowles, U.S.A., at Fort Gibbon, Alaska, Aug. 26, 1911, a son, Malcolm Alden Knowles.

MANLEY.—Born on Oct. 3, 1911, at St. Luke's Hospital, Newburgh, N.Y., a daughter, Helen Pendleton, to the wife of Lieut. F. W. Manley, 4th U.S. Inf.

POPE.—Born to the wife of Lieut. Allan M. Pope, Cavalry, U.S.A., Sept. 27, 1911, a daughter, Elvira Dickson Pope.

WILSON.—Born to the wife of Capt. E. R. Wilson, 11th Inf., a daughter, Elizabeth Kleckner Wilson, at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Tuesday, Sept. 26, 1911.

MARRIED.

BERKELEY—RUSSELL.—At New London, Conn., Oct. 2, 1911, Major Randolph C. Berkeley, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Bessie Bancroft Russell.

BOWEN—BROWNIE.—At Vallejo, Cal., Sept. 27, 1911, Lieut. Harold G. Bowen, U.S.N., and Miss Margaret Edith Brownlie.

CAXON—CASSARD.—At Norfolk, Va., Sept. 29, 1911, Miss Mary Estelle Caxton, sister of Chaplain William G. Caxton, U.S.N., to Mr. Robert Caxton.

LEISENBERG—AUGUR.—At Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1911, Capt. F. L. Leisenberg, 4th U.S. Inf., and Miss Elizabeth Augur, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Ammon A. Augur, U.S.A.

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Oct. 2, 1911, Lieut. Lawrence A. McLaughlin, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Alma Carlisle McCormick.

O'CONNOR—TYLER.—At Omaha, Neb., Oct. 8, 1911, Lieut. Marr O'Connor, 14th U.S. Cav., and Miss Marion Tyler.

SCHILLER—HOSFORD.—At Moline, Ill., Sept. 30, 1911, Marion Emily Hobbs to Mr. Richard Schiller Hosford.

SHIPPAM—FORFAR.—At Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 23, 1911, Miss Belle Audrey Forfar to Lieut. Willis Shippam, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

SOSMAN—NOBLE.—At Montclair, N.J., Sept. 30, 1911, Mr. Robert B. Sosman and Miss Sara Gibson Noble, niece of Lieut. Col. Robert J. Gibson, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Lieut. Col. W. W. Gibson, Ord. Dept., U.S.A.

WEAVER—JOHNSON.—At St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 30, 1911, Miss Elizabeth Ker Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Weaver, 28th U.S. Inf.

WHITTLESEY—NOEL.—At Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 3, 1911, Mr. George Newell Whittlesey and Miss Geraldine Noel, daughter of the late Comdr. York Noel, U.S.N.

DIED.

ALLDERDICE.—Died suddenly at New London, Conn., Oct. 3, 1911, Comdr. William H. Allderdice, U.S.N., retired.

BALDRIDGE.—Died at Baltimore, Md., Oct. 3, 1911, Rosalie McDermott Baldrige, wife of Lieut. H. A. Baldrige, U.S.N.

GIBLIN.—Died at New York Sept. 24, 1911, Mary Ethridge Giblin, infant daughter of Mr. William Giblin, and granddaughter of Pay Insp. John R. Carmody, U.S.N., retired.

NAGLE.—Died at New York city Sept. 29, 1911, Mrs. Katherine White Nagle, wife of Lieut. Percival E. Nagle, 69th N.G.N.Y.

POINDEXTER.—Died at Danville, Va., Sept. 9, 1911, Major Jefferson D. Poindexter, U.S.A., retired.

POORE.—Died at Fitchburg, Mass., Sept. 27, 1911, Charles Carroll Poore, half-brother and foster father of Major Benjamin A. Poore, 22d U.S. Inf.

ROBERTSON.—Died at Denver, Colo., Sept. 29, 1911, Dr. A. T. Robertson, father of Comdr. A. H. Robertson, U.S.N.

ROBINSON.—Died at Des Moines, Iowa, Sept. 1, 1911, Major Daniel Robinson, U.S.A., retired.

SCHLEY.—Died at New York city Oct. 2, 1911, Rear Adm. Winfield Scott Schley, U.S.N., retired.

STEVENSON.—Died at San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 3, 1911, Commo. Holland N. Stevenson, U.S.N., retired.

UHRI.—Died at New York city Sept. 8, 1911, Sergt. George Uhri, 5th U.S. Artillery, retired, and holder of a medal of honor.

USHER.—Died at Fulton, Ky., Sept. 25, 1911, Francis Marion Usher, father of Major Francis M. C. Usher, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

There will be a parade of military after all, incident to the celebration of Columbus Day in Manhattan, New York city, Oct. 12. It was hoped that the military might not be called upon to take part in a parade that has been engineered purely, it is believed, for political reasons. The line of march of the parade is to be from Washington Square in Fifth avenue to Fifty-ninth street, and then to Columbus Circle, where it will disband. Federal troops and bluejackets and marines of the Navy and the National Guard of Manhattan, will participate. The G.A.R., the Knights of Columbus, the Spanish War veterans, the Volunteer Firemen, Boy Scouts and other organizations also will march. One hundred and twenty-one organizations and other organizations will take part, it is said. Col. L. D. Conley, of the 69th N.Y., will be grand marshal of the parade, and Major Gen. C. F. Roe will command the National Guard. The reviewing stand will be in Fifty-ninth street, near Seventh avenue.

Officers and men of Co. I, 69th N.Y., at the armory on the night of Sept. 30, presented to Lieut. Col. Charles Healy, formerly captain of the company, a McClellan Army saddle, bridle and blanket as a token of their appreciation of his devotion to his company and to his regiment, in which he has served twenty-five years. Major Michael Lynch made the presentation.

Col. George R. Dyer, of the 12th N.Y., has issued a lengthy order concerning the resumption of drills for the season of 1911-12, which began Oct. 2. The order details the nights for company, battalion and regimental drills, and reviews will be held on Nov. 16, 1911; Jan. 4, 1912, Feb. 8, March 14, April 11 and May 2. Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Huston is designated tactical instructor, and is also a member of the instruction board with Capt. W. E. Downs and Lieut. E. H. Jones. Colonel Dyer in closing his order says: "The commanding officer earnestly urges all those who have the best interests of the regiment at heart, to be most careful about the recruits they bring into it. No one should be encouraged to enlist unless he intends to serve out his term of enlistment, and to faithfully discharge all his duties, including payment of his dues. It should be the purpose and pride of every member of this regiment to have the attendance of his organization at drills and parades always above eighty-five per cent, and those who are absent without good excuse should be made to feel that their conduct will not be tolerated by the other members of the company."

A review of Squadron A, of New York, will be held in the armory on Tuesday night, Dec. 12.

Colonel Conley, of the 69th N.Y., has issued instructions to the units of his command to resume drills on Oct. 9. The companies will use the new Infantry Drill Regulations, the officers having obtained a supply from the Army and Navy Journal. The officers detailed as inspectors of drills are Lieut. Col. Charles Healy, Majors Michael Lynch, John E. Duffy and Philip E. Reville.

Capt. W. L. Hallahan, 1st Company, Signal Corps, N.G.N.Y., has been presented with a full set of horse equipments, and Lieut. James C. Fox with a saber by the members of the company as a token of esteem. A Colt's revolver is offered as a prize to the man making the best score in revolver practice.

NEW JERSEY.

Capt. Richard Stockton, jr., of Co. E, 2d New Jersey, of Trenton, announces that his company has attained the highest figure of merit in rifle practice in the state for the season of 1911, thereby winning the Society of the Sons of the Revolution trophy for the highest figure of merit in New Jersey and the Regimental trophy for the highest standing in the 2d Regiment. "This is particularly gratifying," says Captain Stockton, "when it is considered that these prizes have been won in competition with sixty Infantry companies, two troops of Cavalry, the Signal Corps and five regimental field and staff organizations, a total of sixty-eight competitors, many of them old and crack organizations." The standing of the highest companies is as follows: 1, Co. E, 2d Infantry, 141.5; 2, Co. I, 3d Infantry, 136.3; 3, 1st (Essex) Troop, Cavalry, 132.4. The next highest companies in the 2d Regiment are: Co. L, 109.3; Co. K, 77.0; Co. B, 76.6. The members of this company are now classified as follows: Expert riflemen, 25; sharpshooters, 15; marksmen, 19; first class riflemen, 0; second class riflemen, 0; third class riflemen, 0; fourth class riflemen, 0. Total strength, 59.

Adjutant General Sadler has prescribed a progressive schedule of armory schools for officers and enlisted men of the guard in theoretical instruction, and outlines the subjects. A monthly problem will be required from each officer, and the course will be supplemented by war games and lectures. These problems, war games and lectures will be under the supervision of Major Evan M. Johnson, jr., 6th Inf., U.S. Army, inspector-instructor, and will be designated from the office of the A.G.O.

Colonel Walraven, commanding the 5th Infantry, N.J., has mapped out very complete details and assignments to be observed in conducting the practical and theoretical instruction of his regiment, to May 31, 1912, for officers, non-coms. and privates. The schedule is progressive, and embraces a wide field of instruction.

VERMONT.

The entire National Guard of Vermont, under command of Col. H. E. Dyer, 1st Inf., went into camp on the state grounds near Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Sept. 17. The camp was made all the more interesting by the attendance of Cos. I, K, L and M, 5th U.S. Inf., and the Norwich University Cadets, the latter organized as Troops A and B, 1st Vermont Cavalry, and a company of the Signal Corps. Troops K and M, 10th U.S. Cav., were also present.

The U.S. Cavalry was in command of Captain Cavanaugh, of Troop K, his troop being commanded by Lieutenant Connard, and Troop M by Captain Parker. Lieutenant Van Deusen being attached. Captain Frank Tompkins, 11th U.S. Cav., was in command of the cadets, and Major A. I. Lassagne, 5th Inf., was in command of the 3d Battalion of the 5th Infantry. The Hospital Corps, of Vermont, was under command of Capt. J. H. Dodds, M.D. Adjutant Gen. Lee S. Tillotson, of the Vermont National Guard, was on the ground as was Major S. S. Watson, the acting chief quartermaster, in charge of the distribution of stores.

Officers of the Army acting as instructors included Major A. I. Lassagne, Capt. F. Tompkins, 5th Inf.; Capt. H. La T. Cavanaugh, 10th Cav.; Major J. S. Wilson, Med. Corps; Capt. L. C. Andrews, 15th U.S. Cav.; 1st Lieut. John B. Barnes, Inf.; Capt. J. K. Partello, and Lieuts. T. L. Crystal, T. Lawrence, and W. R. Standiford, 5th Inf.

Cards extending the courtesies of the Algonquin and Ethan Allen Clubs for fifteen days were sent to all the officers present at the encampment as well as to His Excellency, John A. Mad, Governor of this state.

The work at the camp included reveille at 6 a.m. From eight until 11:30 drill in close and extended order, by companies. At 1:30 p.m. practical talks, and at three o'clock drill for the officers. Evening parade at 4:30 was followed by guard mounting at 5:15, and at 7:30 in the evening there was a talk to the officers and non-commissioned officers. In general, the plan of the senior instructor, Lieut. J. B. Barnes, Infantry, U.S.A., contemplated drill or field work for the entire regiment during the forenoon of each day. The afternoons and evenings were devoted exclusively to work with the officers and non-commissioned officers, including tactical walks, except for the daily parade and guard mount. The program, as outlined, was progressive and ended in a maneuver, in which all the troops in camp took part.

There were instructive problems of attack and defense in which the Regulars and Guardsmen participated, and during the problem fought out on Sept. 22, Lieut. Walton Goodwin, 5th U.S. Inf., who was acting as one of the instructors and was riding Capt. Lynn Taylor's horse, encountered a piece of barbed wire and the horse was cut about the feet, while Lieutenant Goodwin in dismounting lacerated his hand upon the barbed wire fence near by. His injury, which is slight, was dressed, and the horse was taken to the stables at Fort Ethan Allen.

Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A., who was present in camp on Sept. 21, was tendered a review, but on account of lack of time before his departure for Plattsburgh, declined the courtesy. Officers, laying aside their rank, were instructed in some of the work performed by enlisted men, which included raising tents, and Capt. J. K. Partello and Lieut. T. Lawrence, 5th U.S. Inf., were the instructors in this as well as in some of the other work. In the camp of each Vermont company there was a cook from the 5th U.S. Infantry, and the Army cooks acted as instructors of the National Guardsmen.

An interesting object lesson given early in the camp tour was the exhibition drill given by the battalion of the 5th U.S. Inf., under Major Lassagne. The exhibition was a splendid example for the Vermont regiment, teaching them the perfection that comes from practice and inspiring them with new enthusiasm for their own work.

Governor Mead and staff visited the camp on Sept. 25, and reviewed the troops in the presence of several thousand spectators. This was the last day of the camp, which was considered the most instructive in its history. Officers and men worked hard and fully appreciated the instruction imparted. The 1st Regiment is not as large in membership as could be desired, and this it is believed is largely due to the want of proper armories in the cities where the companies are located.

MASSACHUSETTS.

A new and novel plan of instruction was tried in the Massachusetts Militia at Cambridge on Sept. 30, known as the service rifle competition, and from all accounts it proved very successful.

Contestants were ordered to report at Cambridge state armory, Massachusetts avenue, Cambridge, Mass., not later than 12:45 p.m., Sept. 30. The route of march was Massachusetts avenue to Prospect street to Houghton to Springfield to Marion to Perry to Washington to Union Square, Somerville, to Bow to Walnut to Fellsway. Follow Fellsway and Main street through Stoneham square to Reading square, to Harden to Pine to rifle range, finishing between the new range house and the old range house. No collar roll was carried. The service blouse was ordered carried on the person, but not necessarily worn. If blouse was not worn, the service shirt was used.

The following account of the competition is from the Boston Globe:

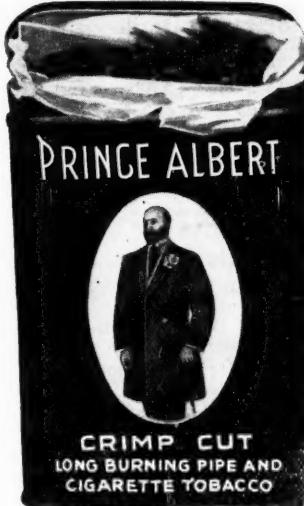
The competition was open to squads of seventeen men, including at least three non-commissioned officers, representing different companies; it comprehended a march from the Cambridge armory to the state rifle range at Wakefield, a distance of fifteen miles, the last half-mile of which should be covered at a gait not slower than "quick time," and during which no halt could be made. Then there was the firing of five shots each by sixteen members of the squad at the 500, 300 and 200-yard ranges.

The points were scored as follows: March, 45; appearance at the end of it, 10; shooting, 45.

The speed of the squads was limited to the speed of the slowest man in the squad, for the conditions prescribed that no squad should be allowed to straggle more than fifty feet between its leading and rear man. The men were to be in service uniform and it was not permitted to move faster than a walk, and no food or drink could be taken by any

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member of the squad except that carried by the squad from the start and none could receive assistance on the march from anyone but a member of his squad. A detail of fourteen men, mounted, from Battery A, Field Art., and fourteen from the 1st Squadron, Cavalry, accompanied the squads to see that each carried out the conditions of the competition.

Squads were penalized three points for each member who was obliged to drop out during the march and three points each for every man less than the seventeen they started with. Considering the fast pace set, remarkably few men dropped out.

The squad of Company F, of the 6th Infantry, of Marlboro, finished the fifteen-mile march first with thirteen men, in three hours and fifty-four minutes; Company H, of the 8th, with fifteen men was second; Company C, of the 9th, with twelve men was third; 8th Co., Coast Art. Corps, fifteen men, was fourth; Co. H, 5th Inf., nine men, fifth; Co. I, 5th Inf., sixteen men, sixth; Co. A, 6th Inf., fourteen men, seventh; 7th Co., Coast Art. Corps, eighth.

First prize goes to Co. H, 6th Regiment, of Stoneham, with a total of 87.83 points. The other percentage scores were Co. F, 6th Regiment, Marlboro, 67.33; Co. I, 8th Regiment, Lynn, 60.33; 7th Co., Coast Art. Corps, Boston, 54; 8th Co., Coast Art. Corps, Boston, 53.33; Co. A, 6th Regiment, Wakefield, 46; Co. C, 9th Regiment, Boston, 38.33; Co. H, 5th Regiment, Boston, 25.50.

The prizes are \$170 to the first squad, \$136 to the second, \$112 to the third, \$68 to the fourth, \$34 to the fifth. Each man to finish in the first five teams is to be given a medal, and each company to which these teams belong is to be given a cup.

The start was made at the Cambridge armory at 1:21, each squad being in single column. The squads finished the march as follows; the percentage allowed for appearance also being given:

| Squad. | Marching. | Appearance. | Shooting. | Totals. | Time of arrival h. m. s. | Per cent. |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|---------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Company F of the 6th..... | 34 | 8.83 | 45 | 87.83 | 4:15:14 | 9.33 |
| Company H of the 6th..... | 33 | 9.33 | 25 | 67.33 | 4:55:00 | 8.83 |
| Company C of the 9th..... | 17 | 8.83 | 35 | 60.33 | 4:57:00 | 8.33 |
| 8th Co., Coast Art. Corps..... | 5 | 5:01:00 | | 9.33 | | |
| Company H of the 5th..... | 5 | 5:03:00 | | 9.5 | | |
| Company I of the 8th..... | 5 | 5:05:00 | | 10 | | |
| Company A of the 6th..... | 5 | 5:11:30 | | 10 | | |
| 7th Co., Coast Art. Corps..... | 5 | 5:18:00 | | 10 | | |

Each squad suffered penalties in the march. Company H being penalized six points, Company F, twelve points, Company I three, 7th Company six, 8th Company six, Company A nine, Company C fifteen and Company H twenty-four. The summary of points was announced as follows:

| Condition | and | Marching. | Appearance. | Shooting. | Totals. |
|---------------------|-----|-----------|-------------|-----------|---------|
| Co. H, 6th..... | 34 | 8.83 | 45 | 87.83 | |
| Co. F, 6th..... | 33 | 9.33 | 25 | 67.33 | |
| Co. I, 8th..... | 17 | 8.83 | 35 | 60.33 | |
| 7th Co., C.A.C..... | 4 | 10. | 40 | 54.00 | |
| 8th Co., C.A.C..... | 24 | 9.33 | 20 | 53.33 | |
| Co. A, 6th..... | 6 | 10. | 30 | 46.00 | |
| Co. C, 9th..... | 20 | 8.33 | 10 | 38.33 | |
| Co. H, 5th..... | 1 | 9.50 | 15 | 25.50 | |

Only one man who fell out had to be taken up by the surgeon. He appeared to be suffering from exhaustion, and was carried to a drug store in Stoneham, where he was given hot milk and seemed to revive quickly.

There were plenty of men who had sore feet, many of them

complaining of the service shoe. There were others who had to be assisted by their squadmates, some of whom carried three or four rifles in order to help their teammates along.

Adjutant Gen. Gardner W. Pearson watched the new competition from start to finish. Capt. Russell P. Reeder, U.S.A., Lieut. George C. Marshall, U.S.A., and Lieut. William R. Furrlong, U.S.N., were inspectors of condition and appearance at the finish and accompanied General Pearson over the course in his automobile. The following had charge of the competition: Lieut. Col. James H. Smyth, executive officer; Major Warren E. Sweetser, starter; Lieut. Harry J. Kane, timer and chief clerk of the course; Capt. Thomas McCarthy, Capt. Walter R. Joyes, Lieut. Horace J. Baum, assistant clerks of course; Capt. Walter R. Joyes, checker at finish; Major John M. Portal, Capt. John H. McMahon, Lieut. John B. Blood, Capt. Stuart W. Wise, Capt. William R. Murphy, Lieut. Frank A. Young, Lieut. William Montgomery, range officers; Capt. William N. Tenney, Lieut. Horace P. Stevens, surgerons.

The 8th Co., Coast Art. Corps squad, had to halt shortly after the start to allow one of the men to loosen his leggings which were so tight that they had stopped the circulation, and when he had completed the readjustment not another squad was in sight. It was not permissible to go at double quick to catch up.

In spite of the handicap this squad finished fourth, and it might as well have kept on in the first place, for the one who was the cause of the delay had to drop out shortly afterward.

Corporal Graham, of the squad of Co. H, 6th Inf., was struck by an automobile in Stoneham and thrown to the ground. He was not seriously injured, however, and continued the march to the range.

Coffee and sandwiches were served to competition officials and contestants at the range.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

P. A. M. asks: Is considering the proposition that "the military spirit should be encouraged in our common schools," what should such teaching embrace? Answer: Obedience to orders, discipline, cleanliness in mind, body and dress, military drill and marksmanship. Military science and tactics are taught at four educational institutions of your state of Indiana, namely, Concordia College, Fort Wayne; University of Notre Dame; Purdue University, Lafayette; Culver Military Academy; Culver, by the way, has been a "distinguished institution" for the military proficiency of its graduates in every year since 1906.

A. R. asks: (1) Enlisted in U.S.M.C. June 16, 1906; discharged June 15, 1910; re-enlisted July 17, 1911, in the Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A. Am I entitled to the recruit clothing allowance? (2) And could I purchase my discharge after six months' service? Answer: (1) See Army Regulations, par. 1176. (2) Must have had one year's service in the Regular Army; see G.O. 90, War D., June 30, 1911; the price after one year's service is \$120 and the travel allowances due on discharge.

JOSEPH R. SHULTZ, First National Bank Building, El

Reno, Okla., writes: August Shultz, age nineteen, left his home at Schuyler, Neb., where he was born and raised, and went to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., in the spring of 1898, where he enlisted as a private in Co. C, 31st U.S. Volunteer Infantry, which regiment was transported to the Philippine Islands for duty. He communicated with various members of the family for two years, when he was mustered out in Manila, from which date we have been unable to hear from him or to locate him through the War Department. Can any of your readers advise as to his present whereabouts?

G. P. B. asks: Can a man be reinstated as an officer in the U.S. Army, who is forty-seven years of age, of excellent character and habits and who has served honorably from 1889 to 1894 in the U.S. Cavalry, discharged as a sergeant with character "Excellent," from 1894 to 1897 in the U.S. Infantry, discharged as a sergeant with character "Excellent," and from 1898 to 1899 in the U.S. Volunteers during the Spanish War, mustered out as first lieutenant and quartermaster? If he is entitled to re-instatement what course should he pursue? I understand there are at present many vacancies in the Army. Answer: He can not be reinstated. The organization from which he was mustered out was the Volunteers, and that does not now exist. He is too old to be appointed to the Regular Army by examination for second lieutenant.

A. J. R. asks: Is the widow of a retired soldier entitled to a pension? Answer: No; unless his death was a result of his military service.

H. B. F.—The bill to allow travel pay to those Volunteers discharged in the Philippines in 1899, after expiration of their enlistment period, has not yet passed Congress, so you have no claim.

P. W. asks: I served on the U.S.S. Albany from Feb. 1, 1900, to Feb. 10, 1904, as coxswain. Am I entitled to a Philippine campaign badge, and what is the general order under which I should apply for it? Answer: Yes; S.O. 81, Navy Dept., June 27, 1908.

HARP.—Regarding dates of arrivals and departures of Artillery regiments, 1898 to 1900, address the A.G. Office through the channel. The 85th Company arrived at Manila Feb. 25, 1903; sailed for U.S. June 15, 1904. In 1901 Battery H, 2d U.S. Artillery, became the 18th Company and Battery G, 5th U.S. Art., became the 53d. We cannot give your standing on eligible list. The list we published was official.

H. H.—The Monroe Doctrine takes its name from President Monroe, who in his message to Congress in 1823 first gave it formal announcement. It is the policy of the United States to regard any attempt on the part of a European power to gain a foothold in this hemisphere by conquest, or to acquire any new establishment in North or South America, as an act hostile to the United States. Of two passages in the celebrated message, one refers to the boundary dispute in the Northwest, then in issue between Russia, Great Britain and the United States, and says: "The occasion has been judged proper for asserting as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continent, by the free and independent conditions which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers." In the second part of the Monroe message consideration is given to the proposed action of the Holy Alliance which aimed to reimpose the Spanish yoke on the South American colonies, whose independence the United States had already recognized. President Monroe said: "We owe it, therefore, to candor and the amicable relations existing between the United States and these Powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies and dependencies of any European Power we have not interfered nor shall we interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and manifested it, and whose independence we have on great consideration and just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or in any other manner controlling their destiny, than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States." For the history of the application of this principle, consult any up-to-date encyclopedia.

SERGEANT, U.S.M.C., asks: What regiment of colored soldiers was in the Brownsville, Texas, trouble in 1906? Answer: Cos. B, C and D, 25th Inf.

R. A. K. asks: Does Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles rank Admiral Dewey at military social functions? Answer: No; a general (we have had none since P. H. Sheridan), would rank with Admiral Dewey; a lieutenant general ranks with vice admiral (which latter rank does not exist in our Navy); a major general ranks with rear admiral, "brigadier general with commodore" (now existent only on the retired list), colonel with captain of the Navy, lieutenant colonel with commander, major with lieutenant commander, captain (Army), with lieutenant (Navy); first lieutenant with lieutenant, J.G., second lieutenant with ensign.

T. T. R.—No orders have been issued detailing the 27th Infantry for foreign service.

A SUBSCRIBER asks: When an enlisted man is discharged at the expiration of term of service on the last day of the month, should his name appear in the body of the muster roll or should it appear among the alterations for the month? Answer: See A.R. 820 and directions printed on back of forms furnished by the A.G. of the Army.

K. B. K. asks: (1) Is a private allowed to take the examination for ordnance sergeant or commissary sergeant? I understand that the old law, that a man must have been a non-commissioned officer for a certain time, has been changed. (2) What do the examinations consist of? (3) How must mounted skirmishers carry their rifles? Answer: (1) No; there has been no change in the requirements as set forth in Par. 93, Army Regulations, 1910. (2) See Pars. 93 and 94, A.R., and apply to War Department for circular. (3) Your question is not clear; ask your C.O.

J. M. E.—We cannot supply the address of Tom Collins, who was in the Hospital Corps in 1900, stationed at Fort Myer, Va. Address the Adjutant General, stating reason for inquiry.

E. T.—The names of the members of the fourth class, U.S.N.A., were published on page 1498, Aug. 5, 1911. The list is too long for republication.

T. T. D.—It, as you state, the marine headquarters reports that there is no record of your service ashore in the Philippines, there is no way to get the Philippine badge unless you can furnish the record yourself, properly attested. You say you served ashore on detached service at Cavite arsenal from February to May, 1899, and you remember the officers. Make

two troops 15th Cavalry, mounted detachment Corps Engineers, dismounted detachment Corps Engineers, Battery E, 5th Field Artillery, and Ambulance Company all took part, over 3,000 troops being in the parade.

Lieut. Donald Strong, 7th Inf., has been appointed secretary of the Army Service Schools at this post. Capt. A. E. Saxon will leave Oct. 10 to join his regiment, the 8th Cavalry, at Batangas, Luzon, P.I.

There are 100 pupils enrolled at present at the post, the largest number in the history of the school. When Miss Schroeder commenced teaching here in 1906 there was a total attendance of but nine pupils.

Battery E, 5th Field Artillery, Lieut. T. D. Gottschalk in command, arrived Monday from Sparta, Wis., where they have been since June 15 in target practice. Major C. A. Hedekin, 15th Cav., has arrived from San Antonio and Lieut. S. J. Sutherland from Peterboro, N.H. Capt. P. C. Galleher, 13th Inf., is back from a visit with relatives in Sewannee, Tenn. Miss Elizabeth Evans, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Evans, has gone to St. Joseph, Mo., to attend Miss West's school. The Misses Jeunet left Tuesday for San Francisco to sail with the 13th Infantry for the Philippines.

Col. and Mrs. Getty and family, recently arrived from the Philippines, will be at home for the winter on Ottawa street in the city, at the home of Mrs. A. F. Phelps. Mrs. William O'Loughlin left Friday for the Pacific coast, en route to Manila. Mrs. Le Roy Eltinge entertained several tables of bridge Tuesday afternoon, as a favor for Mrs. Moore, guest of Mrs. Saxon. Miss Van Dyke was hostess at a charming informal tea Monday afternoon at the home of her uncle, Colonel Perly. Miss Van Dyke had the assistance of Mrs. H. A. Drum and Mrs. Perly.

Major and Mrs. Bisham entertained at dinner Saturday in compliment to Major and Mrs. Perly, the guests including Capt. and Mrs. William T. Littlebrant and Capt. and Mrs. H. A. Drum. Mrs. R. W. McClaughry, assisted by Mrs. Wilson McClaughry, entertained the Reading Club Thursday at their regular social afternoon with an auction of popular books, each book being a joke, neatly wrapped, illustrating the titles only. A three-course luncheon followed.

The quarters of Capt. H. S. Hawkins, 4th Cav., No. 301-B Sherman avenue, have been placed under quarantine on account of scarlet fever. Lieut. M. G. Farris, 13th Inf., will leave on a six weeks' visit with relatives and will not sail for Manila until the November transport. Capt. and Mrs. Kerwin and Miss Bessie Griffin attended the hop at the Soldiers' Home Thursday evening in honor of Miss Kate Goodrich, of New York city. Colonel Loughborough and staff left Saturday for San Francisco. Lieut. Leland Wadsworth, Jr., attended the hop at the Soldiers' Home Thursday evening. Mrs. Willis Ulne leaves shortly to join Major Ulne in Denver, where he is detailed in the Paymaster's Department. Mrs. Evenson, mother of Mrs. F. H. Kalde, has arrived from Monterey, Cal., and will remain here during the winter.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Oct. 1, 1911.

One of the most beautiful military weddings that has taken place in St. Paul for many years was that of Miss Elizabeth Ker Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Johnson, 118 Virginia avenue, to Lieut. Walter Reed Weaver, 28th U.S. Inf., Fort Snelling, which took place at eight p.m. Sept. 30, at Christ Church. It is some time since St. Paul has had a large military wedding, and the scene was both impressive and beautiful. The chancel and altar were banked with palms, bay trees and white chrysanthemums, the full dress uniforms of the officers and the soft-tinted gowns of the bride's attendants making pretty scene. The ceremony was performed by Rev. F. G. Budlong, rector of the church. Mr. Thorne, organist, played the bridal music, and the procession entered to the strains of the Lohengrin wedding march, as follows: First, the ushers, Lieut. Raymond B. Smith, aid to Brig. Gen. F. A. Smith, Omaha, Neb.; Lieut. John Muncaster, 4th U.S. Inf., Fort Crook, Neb.; Lieut. Russell Davis, St. Paul; Lieut. Benjamin M. Bailey, Fort Snelling; Lieuts. James A. Higgins and Charles L. Wyman, aids to General Hoyt, St. Paul, all in full dress uniforms. The two little flower girls, Marjorie Miller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Miller, and Louise Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William L. Johnson and niece of the bride, came next. They were attired in dainty white lace and embroidery frocks and carried arm baskets of Marguerites and Killarney roses. The gowns of the bride's attendants were in the Infantry colors, blue and white. Mrs. Frederick Mahler, of St. Paul, and Mrs. Arthur G. Gilbert, of Duluth, sisters of the bride, were matrons of honor and were gowned in soft white satin, made entrain with overdrapes of pink chiffon, built on empire lines, with draped bodices of crystal chiffon. They carried white chrysanthemums. The four bridesmaids wore lovely gowns of Infantry blue satin, with draped tunic of white lace, trimmed with silk fringe and festoons of tiny pink rosebuds, and they wore French caps of cloth of gold with large bows of silk rosebuds. Her flowers were pink chrysanthemums. The bridesmaids were Miss Eleanor Hill, Miss Helen Burchard, St. Paul; Miss Katherine Lawler, Minneapolis; Miss Marjory Story, Chicago. Miss Elizabeth Magofin was maid of honor. She wore Infantry blue satin made entrain with gold crystal robe draped in tunic effect, and a bandeau of gold crystal, with barrette of pale blue silk rosebuds. Her flowers were pink chrysanthemums.

The bride entered with her father. She wore a beautiful robe of white satin made with court train and built on empire lines. The train and hem of the gown had a garniture of rare point lace and the bodice was fashioned of the same rare lace. Her long tulle veil was caught with a short veil of rare point lace arranged in cap effect, which is an heirloom. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley, orchids and an old white satin and ivory wedding fan which has been carried by generations of brides in Miss Johnson's family. At the chancel Lieutenant Weaver and his best man, Lieut. Edwin M. Watson, 11th U.S. Inf., awaited the arrival of the bridal party.

After the marriage service, as the bridal party was leaving the church to the strains of the Mendelssohn bridal music, the ushers stood at the steps leading to the chancel and facing each other formed an arch with drawn swords, beneath which the bridal procession passed on its way down the aisle of the church. A reception was held at the home of the bride for the members of the bridal party and intimate friends. A stringed orchestra played during the receiving hours. Lieutenant Weaver and his bride left the same evening for New York, en route to Washington, D.C., where they will visit Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Erasmus M. Weaver, parents of the groom. Lieut. and Mrs. Weaver will be at home after Oct. 17 at Fort Snelling.

Mrs. Hugh A. Parker entertained Wednesday at a matinee party, followed by tea at the Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis, in honor of the Misses Bernice and Virginia Fiske, Leavenworth, Kas., who are guests of Mrs. Harry Cooper. Mrs. Hugh A. Parker entertained Tuesday at dinner in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Campbell, who left that evening for New York, their future home. Covers were placed for eight.

Mrs. Harold B. Fiske and the Misses Fiske, who have spent the summer here the guests of Mrs. Harry L. Cooper, left Thursday for their home at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Mr. E. C. Nelson entertained Saturday at the Minneapolis Automobile Club at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. John M. Campbell, Mrs. Hugh A. Parker and Mr. Walter Thomas, of Minneapolis.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Sept. 27, 1911.

Col. Thomas C. Woodbury, U.S.A., who had been staying at La Jolla, in this city, for some time and late yesterday afternoon had a fatal stroke of apoplexy, had come to San Diego to await examination for retirement, and Lieut. Col. E. B. Frick, of the Medical Corps, stationed at San Francisco, reached this city this morning, just a few hours too late to find Colonel Woodbury alive. His wife was with him during his last illness. The remains will be forwarded to Washington for interment in Arlington Cemetery. At the request of Mrs. Woodbury, military escort and honors by the troops at Fort Rosecrans will be dispensed with.

The Mexican gunboat Guerrero came into this harbor yesterday afternoon for a short stay, and to-day the commanding officer and his staff paid an official visit to Mayor James E. Wadham. Major George H. McManus, of Fort Rosecrans, accompanied by his staff, visited the Guerrero this morning, to pay their respects to Commandante Malpico. Lieut. Hayne

Ellis, of the Iris, and Captain Sill, of the revenue cutter McCulloch, also paid visits to the Mexican boat.

Lieut. Comdr. R. S. Douglas was president of an examining board, consisting of Lieut. Comdr. Willis McDowell, Lieut. H. T. Winston, and Surgs. William A. Angwin and Curtis B. Munger, which examined to-day, on board the California, the following ensigns for promotion: Lemuel M. Stevens, John B. Rhodes, A. T. Beauregard, John M. Schelling, W. P. Buhler, Charles G. Davy, George W. Kenyon, Charles A. Dunn, Irving H. Mayfield, John W. Lewis and William F. Newton.

The cruisers California, West Virginia and Colorado reached this port the end of the week, and now are having target practice off Coronado. On the way down here from San Francisco the California lost a large target while out at sea between Santa Barbara and San Pedro, but recovered it nine hours later. Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas accompanied the fleet and is stopping at Hotel del Coronado, to which place Mrs. Thomas has also come, to remain during the stay of the fleet.

The baseball team from the Iris defeated a nine from the Smith Clothing Company's establishment at the athletic park Saturday afternoon by a score of 3 to 2. This was the second game between the teams, the first going to the Smiths by a score of 4 to 3.

Capt. and Mrs. John L. Sehon, U.S.A., retired, are on a short visit to Los Angeles. Mrs. Sehon has been confined to the house for fifteen weeks, but is now somewhat improved and has taken the trip in the hope the change will do her good. Miss Leicester Sehon returned recently from a ten days' visit with her uncle, Hamilton B. Rollins, in Los Angeles.

Rear Admiral Henry N. Manney, U.S.N., retired, pronounces the new target range at Mission Bay the best on the coast. It is all in shape for use by the men from the fleet during their stay here.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Sept. 29, 1911.

Reverend Kelley, of San Francisco, was the week-end guest of his brother, Lieut. R. H. Kelley, on his way to Cambridge, Mass. He is to take a theological course and assist in Trinity Church.

Cards have been received from Mrs. Ammon Augur, saying that the marriage of her daughter, Elizabeth, to Lieutenant Leisenring would take place on Sept. 27 at the Burnet House in Cincinnati. All unite in wishing them a very happy married life.

J. S. Switzer, jr., has returned to Mercersburg to school. He went by way of St. Louis and spent a few days with Major Normoyle. All regret to learn of the serious illness of Mrs. Scott, mother of Lieutenant Scott. She is at present with her son in Kansas City.

Field day was enjoyed by everyone. Great enthusiasm prevailed all day. The athletic events in the morning were very close, but the ball game in the afternoon was a "walk-over" for the 2d Battalion.

Lieut. Charles Abel has left for Alcatraz. He probably will not be with us again as his promotion is near. Captains Switzer and Butler spent Sunday on the golf links at the Country Club in Omaha.

Colonel Lassiter, Majors Atkinson, Dale and Penn took the test ride last week and enjoyed it very much. Two regiments of the Nebraska Militia are in camp near Fort Crook. Captain Hall and Lieutenant Kelley are military instructors for them for ten days and Dr. Clark is the sanitary officer.

Mrs. Lassiter entertained the Ladies' Bridge Club on Wednesday afternoon. Delicious refreshments were served and Mrs. Atkinson won the prize. Mrs. Dorey and children have returned after a four months' stay in Massachusetts.

The enlisted men have hops now every week, and it adds greatly to their happiness and contentment, as Omaha is too great a distance and the car service too poor, for them to seek much social enjoyment there. Mrs. Lane made her son's promotion the motif of a very pleasant afternoon affair. All kinds of delicious sweets, sandwiches, coffee and punch were served. The 4th Infantry sincerely hope Lieutenant Lane will receive his next promotion to the regiment. Mrs. Dale and Mrs. Chenoweth assisted Mrs. Lane in receiving her guests. Captain Switzer, Lieutenants Scott and Hartigan were guests of Mr. Townsend to dinner at the Field Club Sept. 27.

Lieut. and Mrs. Bubb have returned from a month's leave spent in New York state and Fort Snelling. Miss Ross, Mrs. Bubb's sister, accompanied them home. Chaplain and Mrs. Chenoweth are having the following guests to dinner to-night: Col. and Mrs. Lassiter, Miss Sweet, of Omaha, Miss Smith, of Biloxi, Miss., and Lieutenants Whiting and Wilson, of the garrison.

FORT NIAGARA.

Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N.Y., Sept. 26, 1911.

Lieut. Fred P. Jacobs, who has been attending the shoot at Camp Perry, has returned here. Mrs. Baker and her daughter, Miss Isabelle Baker, who have been spending the summer with Lieut. and Mrs. Miller, have returned to their home in Bridgeport, Conn. Mrs. Walter Lauderdale, from New York city, has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Ellis.

The tennis court is the assembling place for many enthusiastic players these fresh cool days.

Cos. E, F, G, H and Machine-Gun Platoon, 29th Inf., returned to the post Sept. 12 from an eight-day practice march, and all were in good health and the best of spirits.

Lieut. Col. C. M. Pruitt, Major Styer, Major Webber and Major McFarland recently took the ninety-mile ride prescribed for field officers, along the shore of Lake Ontario.

Mrs. Brandt and her three children have gone to visit relatives in Pennsylvania; she was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Knapp, who has been spending the summer with her. On Thursday, Sept. 21, Major and Mrs. Styer gave a delightful reception from four to six. Among those who enjoyed their hospitality were Gen. and Mrs. Auman, Mrs. Odzen, Rev. Dr. Blose, Major Webber and his mother, Capt. and Mrs. Conger, Lieutenant Brandt, Lieut. and Mrs. Wagner, Lieut. and Mrs. Garrett, Lieut. and Mrs. Baxton, Lieut. and Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Ellis, Chaplain Wood and Lieutenants Keleher, Jacobs and Jones. Lieut. G. C. Keleher, who has been absent on leave since August, returned last week.

When we see the football squads at practice every day on the parade ground, we know the good old summer time is over and autumn is here. The first game of the season was played Sunday with the team at Black Rock, N.Y.

Lieutenant Garrett has been detailed post exchange officer. Lieutenant Brandt is now battalion adjutant, relieving Lieutenant Goodwin, who is in Alabama instructing the Militia.

FORT PORTER.

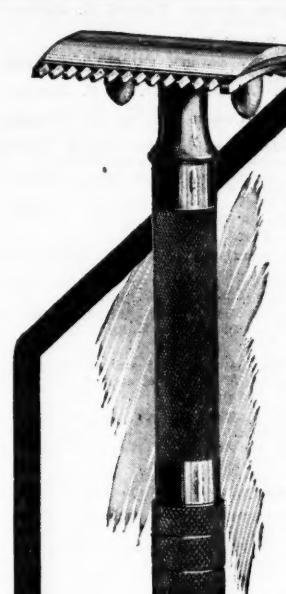
Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 1, 1911.

Lieut. Wiley E. Dawson has crowned himself with glory by being the champion tennis player of Fort Porter. His stroke is powerful and his endurance wonderful. In the near future a tournament will take place between the Elma team and the officers, the game being played here, as the court is in fine condition.

Gen. P. P. Johnson, who is the president of the Trotting Horse Association of Lexington, Ky., comes this week to visit his friend, Lieut. Edwin O. Saunders, who is also a Kentuckian. Lieut. Charles W. Mason, jr., recently promoted, has arrived at Fort Porter to take station. His wife and her mother will come in a few days. Capt. and Mrs. Albert C. Dalton are entertaining Miss Ware, a most attractive young lady from Hopkinsville, Ky., and Mrs. Dalton's brother, Mr. Richard Gordon, of New York.

Mrs. Hector Lane has gone on a visit of several months to Lieut. and Mrs. Albert Goodwin at Montgomery, Ala., and to her mother in Tennessee. Col. William M. Black, C.E., has been in the city and with friends at Fort Porter recently.

Capt. and Mrs. Dennis Nolan are in Buffalo en route West. Mrs. Nolan is a niece of President Grant's wife, and is her namesake, Julia Grant Sharpe. She and her sisters, Mrs. Pettit and Mrs. Bennett, were very popular as young girls and have hosts of friends in the Army. Lieut. and Mrs. Goss L. Stryker, who have been in the city with rela-



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GILLETTE BLADES are sold everywhere. Packet of 6 (12 shaving edges), 50c; nickel-plated box of 12 (24 shaving edges), \$1.00. Finest special steel. Rust-proof and antiseptic. Keenest and hardest edge ever produced

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Factories and Offices: New York, Chicago, Montreal, London, Leicester, Paris, Hamburg, Shanghai.

Standard Set, \$5.00 Ask your dealer to show you the Gillette Line.

"If it's a Gillette—it's The Safety Razor."

NO STROPPING ~ NO HONING

TRADE **Gillette** MARK
KNOWN THE WORLD OVER
King Gillette

tives, are now visiting his father before going to Fort Riley, Kas.

Capt. John N. Straat has fitted up his entertainment room in fine style for the comfort and pleasure of his company, which, by the way, won nearly all the honors at the last "Field day" at Fort Porter. The men are enjoying football these bracing fall afternoons.

Capt. Ralph P. Lester has joined Mrs. Lester at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Erastus Knight, at Point Abino, across the lake from Buffalo. Lieut. Gouverneur V. Parker is also visiting friends at Point Abino.

The 7th Regiment is planning a pleasant entertainment for the rifle team that did such fine shooting at the recent tournament at Blauvelt, N.Y.

FORT LINCOLN.

Fort Lincoln, N.D., Sept. 28, 1911.

Lieut. and Mrs. Merritt gave an attractive bridge party on Saturday evening for their guest, Miss Ringgold. Four tables were played, the prizes being awarded to Mrs. Smith and Lieut. George Keleher. Other members of the garrison, not bridge players, came in at eleven for supper.

Majors Albright and Brechemin finished their ninety-mile ride Friday afternoon. Two hours spent afterward on the golf links was proof positive of their endurance.

Mrs. Brechemin arrived from San Francisco Monday of last week to join her husband, Major Louis Brechemin. The wife and mother of Dr. Herbert H. Smith reached the post just in time to see him depart for Fort Riley, where he has been ordered for temporary duty.

A number of the officers and ladies drove to Mandan on Thursday and spent the day enjoying the sights of the "Missouri Slope Exposition." Since then the presence of numerous bloodied puppies, purchased from the Sioux Indians, has lent tone to the garrison.

Mrs. Smith, mother of Dr. Herbert H. Smith, has been confined to her bed for several days, suffering from a severe cold. Mrs. Koehler, wife of Lieut. George Koehler, entertained with a charming afternoon sewing bee and coffee, in compliment to the ladies newly arrived on the post.

CORONADO.

Coronado Beach, Sept. 26, 1911.

Mrs. R. S. Douglas and Mrs. Z. E. Briggs are registered at the Coronado Hotel, and will remain while the ships are in the vicinity. Ensign Henry C. Gearing, jr., spent the weekend at the beach. He is attached to the torpedo fleet, now at San Pedro. Mrs. John Lewis, wife of Ensign Lewis, of the torpedo fleet, left on Sunday to visit her parents in Stockton. Mrs. John E. Page, wife of Dr. Page, U.S.N., retired, arrived on Monday, after several weeks spent in San Francisco. Mrs. Allan G. Olson, wife of Ensign Olson, of the torpedo fleet, left on Saturday to join her husband at San Pedro. Mrs. Wade, wife of Lieut. C. T. Wade, of the Colorado, and small son arrived on Saturday and are guests at the Coronado Hotel.

Several officers of the fleet spent the week-end at the Coronado Hotel, among whom were Major C. S. Hibb, Lieut. Comdr. S. I. M. Major, Lieut. Thomas Withers, Pay Insp. T. H. Hicks and Paymaster Dyer, Lieut. Hayne Ellis, who has been in command of the Iris for four years, leaves with

his wife and family this week for Kansas City, where he is to be the recruiting officer.

On Sunday thousands of San Diegans went from boat-houses in launches and all manner of craft out into the bay to visit the California, West Virginia and Colorado. The wind was high and the bay choppy, but in spite of all it was the liveliest Sunday on the bay in many months.

FORT DES MOINES.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Sept. 24, 1911.

Mr. Charles O'Connor has returned to the University of Virginia, after spending the summer with his mother, Mrs. O'Connor. Major John W. Heard and Lieut. F. D. Griffith have returned to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., after spending leaves on the post. Lieut. Thomas L. Ferenbaugh, Med. Corps, and Mrs. Ferenbaugh returned to the post this week and are getting settled in their new quarters. Major and Mrs. James Cole left Tuesday, Sept. 19, for Omaha, Neb., where Major Cole is detailed in the Pay Department. Mrs. Hubbard, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Freeland, for the past six weeks, has returned to her home.

The Post Bridge Club met Wednesday evening with Mrs. J. W. Grissinger. The prize was won by Miss Amy Heard. Miss Dorothy Tuttle, of Des Moines, entertained at dinner Thursday, when her guests from the post were Miss Marguerite Heard, Miss Margaret Casteel and Miss Margaret Van Marr. Miss Margaret Casteel and her guest, Miss Margaret Van Marr, left Friday for Davenport, Iowa. They will attend St. Katharine's School this winter.

Lieut. Arthur H. Wilson was on the post for a few days last week. He will attend the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley this winter. Word comes from Fort Huachuca, Ariz., that the regiment is having a very jolly time. The week-end party given for about thirty guests from Tucson was a great success. The Misses O'Connell remained a week with Mrs. Francis Glover.

Mrs. Kruttschnitt has been the guest of Mrs. Turner. Mrs. Charles Y. Brownlee arrived at Fort Huachuca Sept. 11 and on the same evening Captain Buchan and Lieutenant Koch entertained Major and Mrs. O'Connor, Major and Mrs. Brownlee, Lieut. and Mrs. Glover, Lieut. and Mrs. Ross, the Misses O'Connell, Lieutenants Gray and Aleshire and Mr. Gray. Mrs. White and Mrs. Koch have joined their husbands at Fort Huachuca. Lieutenants O'Neill and Schwenck have joined the regiment.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to Oct. 3. Later changes will be found on another page.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Commander-in-Chief.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the First Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Osterhaus.) Capt. William R. Rush. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y.

DELAWARE, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Charles A. Gove. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Cost So Little Do So Much

Those who suffer from pimples, blackheads and other disfiguring facial eruptions, red, rough hands, itching, burning palms, and shapeless nails; dry, thin and falling hair, with itching, scaly scalps—all should make a trial at once of Cuticura soap and ointment. No other emollients cost so little and do so much. No other so pure, so sweet, so speedily effective notonly for the minor afflictions of the skin, scalp and hair, but for torturing, disfiguring eczemas, rashes, irritations, scalings and crustings, from infancy to age.

NORTH DAKOTA, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Albert Gleaves. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y.
MICHIGAN, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Nathaniel R. Usher. In North River, New York, N.Y.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral C. J. Badger, Commander. Send mail for the vessels of the Second Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Badger.) Capt. Walter McLean. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Albert G. Winterhalter. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John A. Hoogewerff. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
SOUTH CAROLINA, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Augustus F. Fechteler. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, Commander. Send mail for the vessels of the Third Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Frederick L. Chapin. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Ward.) Capt. George R. Clark. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William F. Fullam. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Herbert O. Dunn. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Frank W. Kellogg. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander. Send mail for vessels of the Fourth Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Howard.) Capt. James H. Glennon. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William L. Rodgers. In North River, New York, N.Y.
OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Wilson W. Buchanan. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. James P. Parker. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John Hood. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Fifth Division.

Send mail for the vessels of the Fifth Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Richard M. Hughes. At Newport, R.I.
CHESTER (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. Benton C. Decker. En route to Malta.
SALEM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. George R. Evans. In North River, New York, N.Y.
NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Charles C. Marsh. At Newport, R.I.

Fleet Auxiliary.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CULGOA (supply ship). Comdr. Julian L. Latimer. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
LEBANON (range ship). Chief Btsn. Edward J. Norcott. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Btsn. Walter J. Wortman. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Instr. Manley F. Gates. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Orie W. Fowler. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Chauncey M. Thomas, Commander-in-Chief. Address mail for the vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Thomas.) Capt. Charles H. Harlow. At San Diego, Cal.
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. John M. Ellicott. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank M. Bennett. At San Francisco, Cal.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral William H. H. Southerland, Commander. **WEST VIRGINIA**, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Southerland.) Capt. Alexander S. Halstead. At San Diego, Cal.

COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. William A. Gill. At San Diego, Cal.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles F. Pond. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. Charles A. Brand. At San Francisco, Cal.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, Commander-in-Chief. Address mail for the vessels of the Asiatic Fleet, as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

SARATOGA, A.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Murdock.) Comdr. Harrison A. Bispham. At Hong Kong, China.

NEW ORLEANS, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Miller. At Hong Kong, China.

ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Richard H. Jackson. At Yokohama, Japan.

Second Division.

CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Stuart W. Cake. At Canton, China.
ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. V. S. Houston. At Hankow, China.
HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Chester M. Knepper. At Hankow, China.
SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Edward D. Washburn, Jr. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. R. S. McDonald. At Hankow, China.
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. En route to Hong Kong, China.

Third Division.

PAMPANGA, G. Lieut. Charles A. Woodruff. Cruising in Philippine waters.
QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John W. Schopenburg. Cruising in Philippine waters.
RAINBOW (transport), 17 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Alexander N. Mitchell. At Manila, P.I.

In Reserve.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

TUGS.

CHOCTAW, Chief Btsn. J. Mahoney. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
OSCEOLA, Chief Btsn. P. Emery. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

PISCATAQUA, Btsn. Francis A. Pippo. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

POTOMAC, Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TECMSEH, Btsn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNCAS, Btsn. W. J. Drummond. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
WOMPATUCK, Btsn. E. F. Hosmer. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ABAREND (collier) merchant complement. Whitney I. Eisler, master. En route to Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

AJAX (collier) merchant complement. James R. Driggs, master. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ALEXANDER (collier) merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

AMPHITRITE, M., Chief Btsn. Patrick Shanahan. At Memphis, Tenn. Address there. The Amphitrite is assigned to duty with the Missouri Naval Militia and is en route to St. Louis, but has been forced to remain at Memphis on account of low water in the river.

ANNAPOLIS, G. Comdr. Charles H. Hayes. En route to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

ARETHUSA (supply ship) merchant complement. Arthur M. Whitton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BAILEY (torpedoboot). Ensign Archer M. R. Allen. At Annapolis, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail there.

BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Sewall's Point, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Clarence M. Stone. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHEYENNE, M. Chief Btsn. Frederick R. Hazard. In commission in reserve. At Bremerton, Wash. Address there. The Cheyenne is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of the state of Washington.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Lieut. William R. Furlong. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., Charleston, Mass. The Chicago is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Capt. Guy W. Brown. In commission in reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Clarence M. Stone. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SCORPION, G. Lieut. Comdr. Walter S. Croseley. At Trieste, Austria. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STERLING (collier) merchant complement. Edward V. W. Keene, master. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STRINGHAM (torpedoboot). Lieut. Donald P. Morrison. At Annapolis, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SYLPH (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. C. R. P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. In reserve at the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Send mail there.

TALLAHASSEE, M., 6 guns. Chief Btsn. Gustav Sabelstrom. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. Comdr. H. P. Jones. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail there.

TONOPAH, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Frank L. Hoagland. Hoboken, N.J. The Tonopah is in commission in reserve and is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of New Jersey.

UTAH, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. Capt. William S. Benson. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VESTAL (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

VULCAN (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WHEELING (gunboat). Comdr. Carlo B. Brittain. En route to Morgan City, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

WOLVERINE, C., 10 secondary battery guns. Chief Btsn. Edwin Murphy. At Erie, Pa.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. L. C. Bortolette. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONKS WIN RIGHT TO CHARTREUSE

United States Supreme Court Favors Carthusian Order in Fight to Protect Secret of Its Liqueur.

By a decision of the United States Supreme Court the Carthusian monks, who make the celebrated liqueur known as Chartreuse, have won their fight against the Cusenier Company, a New York corporation, to prevent the latter from using the trade-mark and other indicia of the monks' product in the sale of a similar cordial in this country. The Cusenier Company acts as agent for the French liquidator, Mons. Henri Leontier, appointed by the French court to take possession of the property of the monks in France under the Associations act of 1901.

Following the forcible removal from their monastery, near Voiron, in the Department of Isere, in France, the monks took their liqueur manufacturing secret with them and set up a factory in Tarragona, in Spain, and there have continued to manufacture the cordial, importing from France such herbs as were needed for the purpose.

The French liquidator, it is alleged, undertook to make a cordial identical with or closely resembling the monks' product.

In about all substantial details the claims of the monks have been upheld, except that the defendant company has not been held in contempt. Justice Hughes wrote the decision. The jurisdiction of the Circuit Court was upheld. It was also set forth that the monks' non-use of the trade-mark did not constitute abandonment and that the French law affecting it could not have any extraterritorial effect as far as this country was concerned, and that the monks have an exclusive right to the use of the word Chartreuse in the sale of their product in the United States.—*New York Herald*, June 20, 1911.

OZARK, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At Washington, D.C. Address there. The Ozark is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the District of Columbia Naval Militia.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. De Witt Blamer, ordered to command. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PEORIA, G., Btsn. M. J. Wilkinson. At Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PETREL, G., Comdr. D. E. Dismukes. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRALIE (transport), 10 guns. Comdr. H. F. Bryan. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROMETHEUS (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Capt. Guy W. Brown. In commission in reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

SAN FRANCISCO, P.C., Comdr. W. H. G. Bullard. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail there.

SCORPION, G., Lieut. Comdr. Walter S. Croseley. At Trieste, Austria. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STERLING (collier) merchant complement. Edward V. W. Keene, master. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STRINGHAM (torpedoboot). Lieut. Donald P. Morrison. At Annapolis, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SYLPH (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. C. R. P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. In reserve at the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Send mail there.

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VESTAL (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

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WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

WOLVERINE, C., 10 secondary battery guns. Chief Btsn. Edwin Murphy. At Erie, Pa.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. L. C. Bortolette. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ATLANTIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Comdr. E. W. Eberle, Commander.

DIXIE (tender to Atlantic Torpedo Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. J. K. Robinson. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fifth Torpedo Division.

Ensign J. J. Broshek, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PORTER (torpedoboot). (Flagship.) Ensign Joseph J. Broshek. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y.

DUPONT (torpedoboot). Ensign N. R. Van der Veer. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

BLAKELY (torpedoboot). Ensign John E. Meredith. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Williams' Quick & Easy Shaving Powder

The same abundant and emollient lather that distinguishes Williams' Shaving Stick from others—the same soothing and antiseptic properties that preserve the natural softness of the skin are found in Williams' Quick and Easy Shaving Powder. And the hinged-cover box—snap open, snap shut—adds greatly to the quickness and ease.



If you prefer your shaving soap in stick form, get Williams' Shaving Stick in the nickled box with patented hinged cover.

Sample of either Williams' Shaving Stick or Williams' Shaving Powder mailed on receipt of four cents in stamps. Address

THE J. B. WILLIAMS COMPANY, Dept. A, Glastonbury, Conn.

Ninth Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. J. R. P. Pringle, Commander.

Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PERKINS (flagboat). Lieut. Comdr. J. R. P. Pringle. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y.

MAVRANT. Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson. At Newport, R.I.

STERETT. Lieut. Frank R. McCrary. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y.

WARRINGTON. Lieut. W. M. Hunt. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y.

WALKE. Lieut. Charles R. Train. At Newport, R.I.

Tenth Torpedo Division.

Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William P. Cronan. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Taussig. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Julius F. Hellweg. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y.

TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Frank D. Berrien. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Donald C. Bingham, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

GRAYLING (submarine). Lieut. Donald C. Bingham. At Newport, R.I.

BONITA (submarine). Lieut. J. T. G. Stapler. At Newport, R.I.

NARWHAL (submarine). Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz. At Newport, R.I.

SAFON (submarine). Ensign Warren G. Child. At Newport, R.I.

SNAPPER (submarine). Ensign Robert A. Burg. At Newport, R.I.

STINGRAY (submarine). Ensign Clarence N. Hinkamp. At Newport, R.I.

TARPON (submarine). Ensign John W. Barnett, Jr. At Newport, R.I.

CASTINE (tender), 9 secondary battery guns. At Newport, R.I.

SEVERN (tender). At Newport, R.I.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. Louis C. Richardson, Commander.

Address mail for vessels of Pacific Torpedo Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Fleet). At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. R. F. Zogbaum, Jr., Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. R. F. Zogbaum, Jr. At San Pedro, Cal.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Ensign I. H. Mayfield. At San Pedro, Cal.

HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Harold Jones. At San Pedro, Cal.

San Pedro, Cal.

TRUXTUN (destroyer). Lieut. Randolph P. Scudder. At San Pedro, Cal.

Second Torpedo Division.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. W. A. Glassford, Jr. At San Pedro, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer). Ensign Thomas A. Symington. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Ross S. Culp. At San Pedro, Cal.

STEWART (destroyer). Ensign William F. Newton. At San Pedro, Cal.

Third Torpedo Division.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). At San Pedro, Cal.

FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Ensign Henry R. Keller. At San Pedro, Cal.

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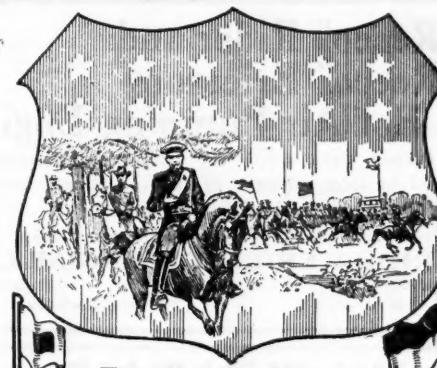
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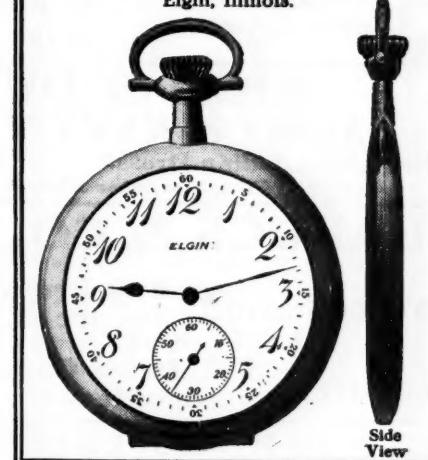
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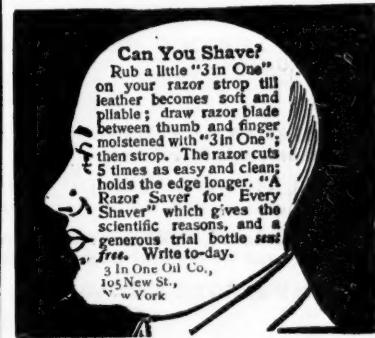
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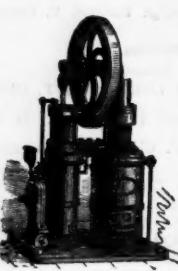


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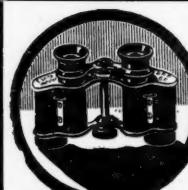
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